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62.47

Fruits, Trees *and* Flowers



SEE PAGE 12

Wild Bros. Nursery Co.
The Sarcoxie Nurseries

Sarcoxie, Missouri

1915



INTRODUCTORY



THIS catalog has been prepared with the intention of giving you brief yet dependable descriptions, and illustrations from photographs showing the results that may be attained. Planting instructions will be sent upon request. We are located on the western slope of the Ozark Mountain range. Our stock is carefully selected, and grown under conditions which produce a healthy, vigorous tree, adapted to North, South, East and West. Packing is done under cover in a brick packing and cool storage building, by experienced packers, and in a thorough manner, so that we ship long distances with perfect safety. It is our constant aim to give you your money's worth in good stock, well grown and well packed. When purchasing of us you deal direct with the nursery and pay no agents' commissions, as we employ no agents. On this basis we solicit your business.

HOW TO ORDER.

Just make a list of what you want, giving number, size and price. Tell us whether to ship by freight or express, or to use our judgment. Nursery stock takes a special express rate, 25 per cent less than merchandise rates, and we recommend express for light shipments. If you wish shipment at some special date, tell us. If they can be conveniently obtained, remit by Money Order or Bank Draft. Goods will be sent C. O. D. when half the amount is sent with order. Stock ordered reserved for future shipment should be accompanied by one-third the amount, balance at shipping time. The freight or express charges are borne by the purchaser, who then knows he is paying only the railroad's charge for transportation. In case of shortage or error of any kind, please report promptly on receipt of goods, while the details are fresh in mind and adjustment easier.

Write name and postoffice plainly; if freight or express office is different from postoffice, tell us.

GRADING.

We grade carefully, in some cases by caliper (or diameter), in others by height. When by both, the caliper governs, and the height stated is approximate. It is impossible to grade all varieties to a uniform size by both caliper and height, as some naturally grow tall while others are shorter and heavier. Caliper is considered the best measure of value of the larger sizes. The lower number is included, the higher excluded. For example, 4 to 5 feet includes those trees ranging in size from 4 up to 5 feet.

ABOUT SUBSTITUTION.

When this catalog is printed we are prepared to accept orders for all varieties quoted, but as it is impossible to foresee the demand, some varieties become exhausted, particularly late in the season. Often customers prefer that a similar variety be sent rather than lose a year in planting. If you do not wish us to do so, write "No Substitution" on order. We prefer that you tell us, otherwise we are obliged to use our judgment. Substitution, as we use the word, means simply that one variety is sent in place of another, correctly labeled with the name of the variety sent. For example, if Mayflower peach was sent in place of Alexander, it would be labeled Mayflower.

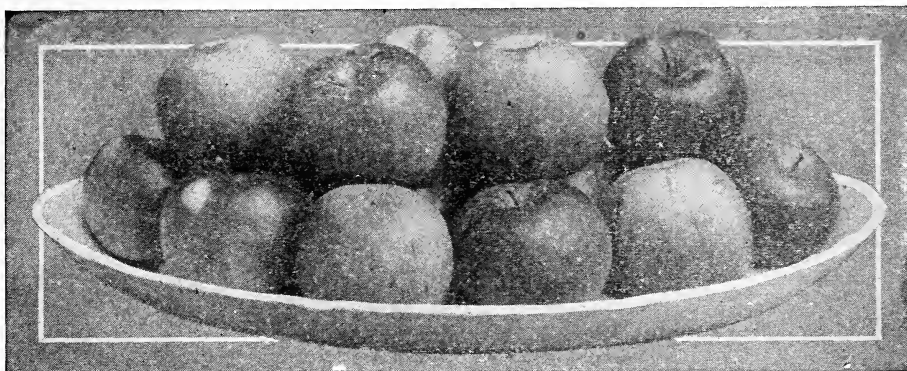
References—State Bank of Sarcoxie, Sarcoxie, Missouri.

Inspection—Certificate of inspection on shipping tag with each shipment.

Fumigation—Will be done when requested, or when your state requires it.

Guarantee—While we exercise great care and diligence to have our varieties true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any that may prove otherwise, without charge, or refund the amount paid for same, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that this covers the full extent of our guarantee or responsibility.

There are so many conditions over which we have no control—many of which no one can control—that it is impossible to guarantee stock to live, success or failure depending largely on climatic conditions, planting, after care, etc. Occasionally we learn of nurseries that do, but it will be found that the prices more than cover the risk run.



Apples

THERE are thousands of acres where apples can be grown as good and cheaper than in the famous apple centers. Mr. G. C. Richardson, a leading Kansas orchardist, says: "It is my observation that in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, where they do not take care of their orchards they do not raise any more fruit than we do. . . . I believe that injurious insects are worse in that country than they are here. Their trees require more care and attention than ours do." They give it, and that is the secret of their success—not soil and climate, but care. Take care of your trees as well as other crops, prune, fertilize and spray, and they will pay and pay well. Even for the home orchard spraying pays. A small outfit costs little and you can secure the materials prepared ready for use.

The profits will depend largely upon the attention given them. Often one reads of orchards netting \$100 to \$500 per acre. Many will say \$100 is too low an estimate. Even so, do you make that on your corn, or oats, wheat? Of course, apples do best on a deep, rich soil, such as will grow good corn or potatoes, but the rough hilly portions of the farm are usually well adapted to fruit growing and may be made most profitable. It only requires a little change in the cultural methods. A good planting distance is 30x30 feet, 48 trees per acre. Condensed Planting and Pruning Instructions will be sent upon request.

Don't make price the sole consideration but start with trees well grown. The highest price does not necessarily mean highest quality—there may be agent's commissions or excessive selling expenses. Yet there is a price below which a first class tree cannot be produced. It is our constant aim to give you your money's worth in first class stock, well grown and well packed, sold direct to the planter. On this basis we solicit your orders.

Price of Two Year Apple.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size about 4½ ft. and up, 11-16 in. cal. and up, branched.....	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$20.00
Extra size, about 4 to 5 ft., ⅝ in. cal. and up, branched.....	.20	1.75	16.00
Standard size, about 3½ to 4½ ft., ½ to ⅝ in. cal., branched.....	.15	1.40	12.50
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft., more or less branched . . . . .	.12	1.00	7.50
Light size, 2 to 3 ft., little if any branched. . . . .	.10	.50	4.50

Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate. One year quoted by mail on request.

The ripening periods are the approximate average here; allow about five to seven days for each 100 miles North or South. The altitude will also affect the date of ripening.

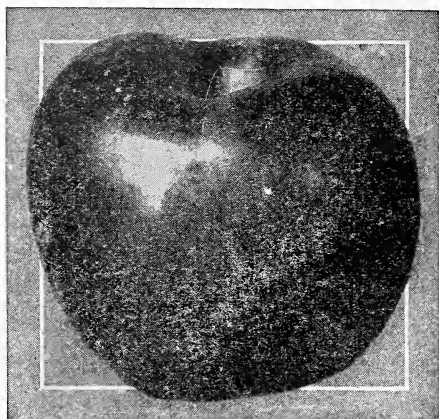
Summer Apples

Benoni—Fine dessert quality; deep red on rich yellow in broken stripes; crisp, fine grained, juicy, pleasant mild subacid; medium size; bears freely; early to mid-July.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Excellent for cooking and market; good size; yellow almost covered with red stripes; flesh firm, crisp, tender, juicy, aromatic, rather acid; July 15-Aug.; a young reliable bearer; very hardy.

Early Harvest—Bright straw; crisp, juicy, rich subacid; good; very early, June 20-July; productive; bears rather young.

Livland Raspberry—Waxy white striped and shaded light crimson; juicy, mild subacid, almost sweet; fine quality; medium size; a young, abundant bearer, very hardy; about with or a little later than Yellow Transparent.



Stayman's Winesap Bears Young.

Summer Apples—Continued

Red June—A young, abundant bearer of very red apples; juicy, brisk subacid; good; medium size; latter June-July.

Sweet June—Light yellow; a very sweet, tender eating apple, fair for cooking; medium size; very productive; June-July.

Wilson June—Claimed superior to Red June in size and quality, and sweet, ripening later; has not yet been fruited here.

Yellow Transparent—Good size; yellowish-white; fine grained. crisp, juicy, sprightly subacid; a good eating and excellent cooking apple; mid-June, some earlier than Early Harvest; hardy; a very young, regular, abundant bearer.

Autumn Apples

Maiden Blush—Large, clear yellow with a crimson cheek; moderately crisp, very juicy; an excellent cooking and drying apple; mid autumn; hardy. productive; bears rather young.

Oliver—Of good size; yellow mottled and striped, almost covered with red; crisp, juicy, sprightly subacid; productive; bears young; Oct-Dec.; sold under the name of Senator by some.

Wealthy—Above medium to large, prevailing color bright red; flesh tender, very juicy, agreeable subacid, very good; Sept.-Oct.; very hardy, vigorous and productive.

Winter Apples

Arkansas—See Mammoth Black Twig.

Arkansas Black—Medium large, almost black; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, moderately juicy, subacid; Dec.-Mar.; unproductive on some soils; brings a good price where it can be grown.

Ben Davis—We are growing Gano and Reagan instead as they are a better color.

Delicious—Roundish conic, medium to large, pale yellow mostly covered with red,

splashed and striped dark carmine; moderately fine grained; juicy, mild subacid; good.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, 2-year....	\$0.30	\$2.80	\$25.00
Extra size, 2-year..	.25	2.00	20.00
Standard size, 2-year.	.20	1.75	15.00
Medium size, 2-year.	.15	1.50	10.00
Light size, 2-year..	.10	.80	7.50

Above prices apply to Delicious only, all other varieties of apple quoted on page 1.

Gano—Large, attractive rich red to maroon, rarely striped; firm, moderately crisp, juicy, mild subacid; ships well, keeps well, bears young, regularly and abundantly; of the Ben Davis type and season but more highly colored.

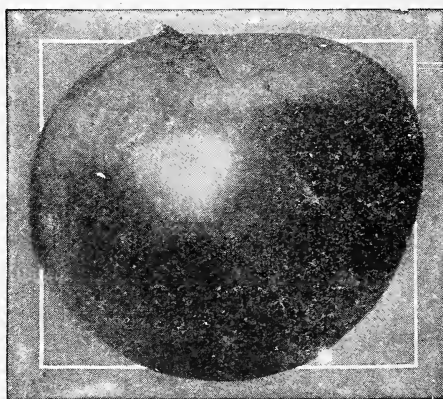
Grimes Golden—Of best quality and a most beautiful golden yellow; medium to large; flesh yellow, firm, tender, crisp, juicy, rich subacid, aromatic, with a flavor all its own; a fine dessert apple, good for cooking even before it is ripe, and especially fine canned; Oct.-Dec.; blooms late; hardy, bears young, and annually if not allowed to overbear.

Huntsman's Favorite—Of high quality and a distinctive flavor; large to very large, attractive deep yellow usually blushed; firm, juicy aromatic, mild subacid; Nov.-Feb.

Ingram—A very late keeping apple; yellow almost covered with bright red stripes; firm, juicy, very mild subacid, good; blooms late; bears young and heavily; good size if not allowed to overbear; a seedling of Geneting but much more highly colored.

Jonathan—A very attractive lively deep red; highly flavored and excellent for dessert, cooking and market; medium size unless thinned; firm, crisp, juicy, very aromatic, sprightly subacid; Oct. and later; bears rather young.

Mammoth Black Twig—A late keeping apple, greenish largely overspread dull deep red, on some soils almost black; flesh very firm, rather tender, moderately juicy, subacid, good.



Rome Beauty.

Winter Apples—Continued

Northern Spy—A large, beautiful apple, yellow covered with purplish red; crisp, juicy, high quality and fine flavor; Oct.-Dec.

Reagan—Also known as Black Ben Davis. Large, attractive rich red to maroon, rarely striped; firm, moderately crisp, juicy, mild subacid; ships well, keeps well, bears young, regularly and abundantly; profitable; of the Ben Davis type and season but more highly colored.

Rome Beauty—Large, nicely colored—mottled, shaded and striped bright red; flesh firm, rather crisp, juicy, aromatic, agreeable mild subacid, good; blooms late; bears young.

Stayman Winesap—Large, attractive shape; greenish-yellow splashed and striped, often nearly covered with dark red; flesh firm, moderately fine grained; crisp, very juicy, aromatic, sprightly pleasant subacid, good to very good; keeps late, bears regularly and young. While less brilliant than the old Winesap it is adapted to a wider range of soil and climate.

Winesap—Bright deep red; flesh yellow, very rich, crisp, very juicy, sprightly subacid, very good; Dec.-March; bears young.

Excellent on rather light, rich, deep soils, not adapted to heavy clays and low situations.

Winter Banana—Large, pale waxy yellow, pinkish-red blush; attractive; juicy, mild subacid, characteristically aromatic; good dessert quality; flesh moderately firm, somewhat crisp, tender, juicy; vigorous, a young and almost annual bearer of good crops.

York Imperial—Large, attractive greenish-yellow shaded red and crimson; firm, crisp, juicy, subacid becoming mild; December; bears heavily and rather young; best on heavy soils.

Crab Apples

Florence—Yellowish-white beautifully striped bright red; large, juicy, crisp, brisk subacid, good; bears young; early Aug.

Martha—Large, creamy yellow overspread light red; crisp, juicy, brisk subacid; good to very good; bears young.

Transcendent—Medium to large, golden yellow with rich crimson cheek; crisp, juicy, subacid; hardy, productive; Aug.-Sept.

Yellow Siberian—About $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter; much used for preserving whole; subacid; astringent; a young, heavy bearer.

Pears

FOR delicacy, for melting, buttery, juicy texture, and rich, sweet, mild flavor Pears are unsurpassed. The home orchard is incomplete without them and they are a profitable commercial crop in almost all parts of the country. They thrive in a variety of soils but are best on a rather hard clay soil, which retards a too rank growth. Stable manure and other fertilizers rich in nitrogen should be used with caution as rank growth favors attacks of blight. If this appears cut back into sound wood and burn the clippings. Plant 18 to 20 feet apart. The quality of Pears is much improved if gathered when they have attained full size and begin to color but before they become soft and ripened in a cool, dark room.

Price of Pear (Bartlett 5c each higher):

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$22.00
Extra size, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper, 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00	18.00

Five of a kind at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a kind, at 100 rate.

Pears are graded by caliper or diameter. The height is the approximate average and varies with the habit of the tree.

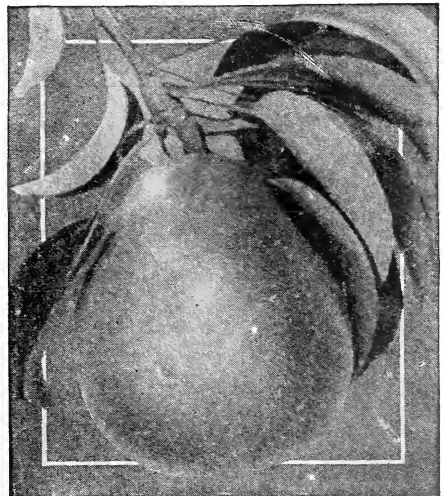
Arranged approximately in order of ripening. Dates named are approximate average here.

Clapp's Favorite—Large, yellow dotted and shaded red on sunny side; juicy, melting, perfumed; latter July-Aug.; gather early.

Bartlett—Large, waxy yellow blushed on sunny side; juicy, fine grained, buttery, rich; latter Aug.; bears young; productive.

Seckel—Small but the richest and highest flavored pear known; brownish-green becoming yellowish brown; fine grained, sweet, very juicy, buttery; early Sept.

Garber—Large, waxy yellow; red cheek; early Sept.; good for canning and market and for pollenizing Kieffer and others; hardy, vigorous; especially resistant to blight. (Pears Continued on Page 4).



Seckel Is of Highest Quality.

Pears—Continued

Anjou—Large, greenish yellow, russet and red cheek; fine grained, melting, buttery, rich flavor; latter Sept.; productive; keeps well.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large, greenish yellow, russet patched and dull red cheek; juicy, melting, slightly granular; Sept.-Oct.; productive, hardy, vigorous.

Kieffer—Large to very large, attractive rich yellow tinted red; very juicy, usually slightly coarse; if picked when mature but before fully ripe and ripened slowly in a cool dark room it develops good flavor; very resistant to blight, hardy, very productive,

ships well, and a profitable pear; Sept.-Nov.; bears about the fifth year; plant Garber to pollinize it.

Dwarf Pears

Dwarf Pear, propagated by budding on quince, occupy little room, are valuable where space is limited, and while not so long lived as Standards begin bearing younger, often the year after planting. If set 4 to 6 inches deeper than in the nursery they finally become half-standards, increasing their length of life. They may be planted quite close—10-12 feet, and kept headed back.

Duchess d'Angouleme—XX, $\frac{5}{8}$ to 11-16 in. caliper, 25c each, \$2 per 10, \$16 per 100.

Plums

P LUMS are so easily grown, thrive so well with little attention and respond so liberally to good care that they should always find a place in the home orchard. They succeed in almost any soil. It is usually considered that the European class prefer rather heavy clay loam, or at least are not their best on light, sandy soils, while the Japanese prefer rather lighter soil with a moderate amount of sand. The Wild Goose type is most successful in rich, sandy lowland but adapt themselves to almost any soil. Plant 18 to 20 feet apart, at least 20 feet one way if a power sprayer is to be used. Mixed home orchards may be closer. Several varieties should be planted as some are not good self pollinizers.

Prices of Plum.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra size, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. cal., about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and up, branched.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$22.00
Standard size, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. cal., about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., branched. . . . .	.25	2.00	18.00

Five of a kind at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a kind, at 100 rate.

Arranged approximately in order of ripening; dates named above are average dates here.

Red June—Japan. Dark coppery red, bluish bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; semi-cling; early; hardy, productive.

Wild Goose—Oval, bright red with many white dots, thin bluish bloom; medium to large; cling; requires cross pollenizing; early July; productive. X size Wild Goose are graded 9-16 in. cal. up; Std. 7-16 to 9-16.

Abundance—Japan. Medium to large, bright red over yellow; juicy, sweet rich, very good; cling; mid July; a strong grower, hardy, very productive; bears young.

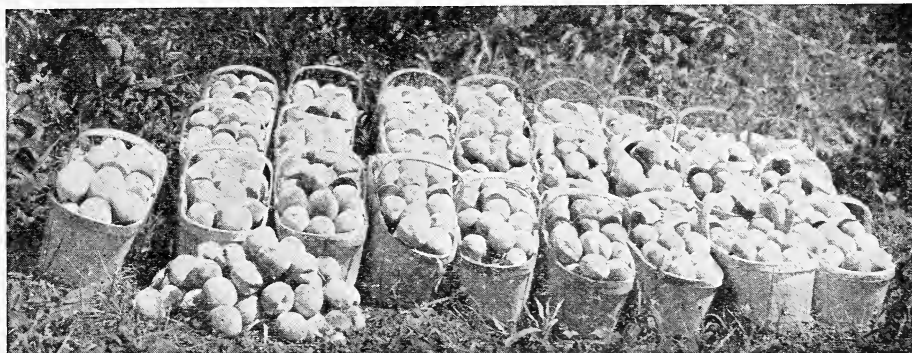
Burbank—Japan. Large to very large, bright dark red on yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, sugary; cling; latter July; bears profusely, requires thinning.

Shipper's Pride—European. Large, nearly round, dark purple or blue; flesh firm, good quality; early September.

Shropshire Damson—European. Large for a Damson; dark blue; cling; esteemed for preserving; latter September; vigorous.

Wickson—Japan. Large, heart shaped; dark red, thick bluish bloom; flesh yellow, solid, meaty, sweet, good; cling.





Peaches offer great opportunities to those who take care of their trees.

Peaches

TO THE man who will cultivate, prune and take care of his trees, Peaches offer great opportunities for good profits and quick returns, often coming into bearing the third year. A Southern Missouri orchard three and four years old produced 65 cars on 110 acres. A Northern Arkansas orchard cleared \$100 per acre on four-year Elbertas. Subsequent crops naturally are larger and yields of several hundred dollars per acre are not uncommon. This can readily be seen when you remember that 16x16 feet requires 170 trees, 18x18 feet 134 trees per acre. With proper care an orchard should be good for 10 to 15 years. If you have a choice of location give them a northern slope. A sandy loam or gravelly soil is best, but the Peach will adapt itself to any well-drained soil.

Price of Peach (Indian Cling 5c each higher):		Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. cal. and up, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and up.		\$0.25	\$2.00	\$16.00
Extra size, 1-year, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. cal., about 4 to 5 ft. . . . .		.20	1.75	14.00
Standard size, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. cal., about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . .		.15	1.40	12.50
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft. . . . .		.13	1.00	7.00

Five of a kind at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a kind, at 100 rate.

The following list is arranged approximately in order of ripening. The dates named are approximate average season in this section.

Mayflower—The earliest, about June 10 here; good size, red all over, firm; semi-cling; good shipper; hardy; productive.

Greensboro—Large, colored beautifully with crimson with a yellowish cast; flesh white, very juicy; excellent; semi-cling; mid June; hardy; a profuse bearer.

Carman—Large, creamy white splashed red; flesh white, juicy, rich, sweet, very good; nearly free; hardy; productive.

Champion—Large, white with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, sweet, juicy, rich, delicious; freestone; early Aug.; quite hardy; productive; bears young; profitable.

Belle of Georgia—Very large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, juicy, fine texture, high quality; free; early Aug.; hardy, very productive; excellent shipper.

Crawford Early—Very large, yellow, deep red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, slightly sub-acid; good; freestone; early Aug.

Elberta—Very large, golden yellow with crimson cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, good; freestone; mid Aug.; excellent for shipping; vigorous, productive, profitable.

Crosby—Orange yellow splashed red; sweet, juicy, rich; freestone; latter Aug.; medium size but very hardy; productive.

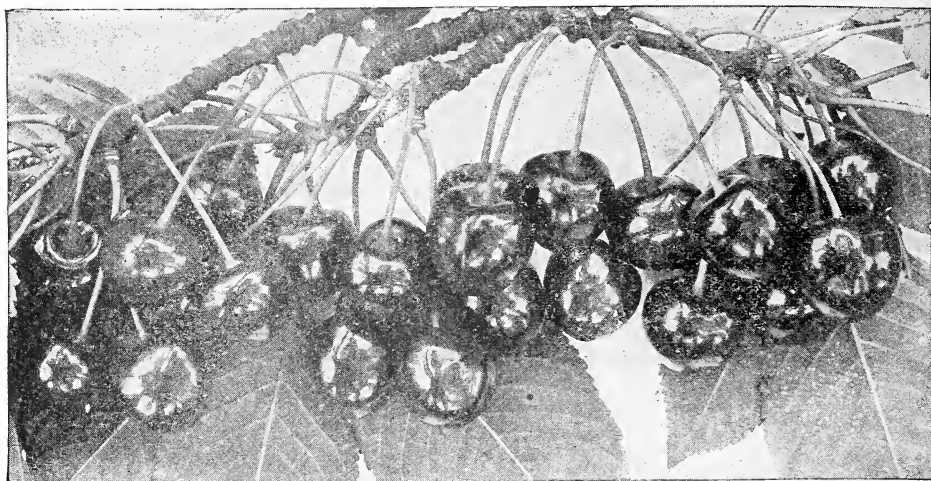
Oldmixon Cling—Large, creamy white, red cheek; flesh white, red at pit; juicy, rich, fine flavor; latter Aug.; prolific.

Crawford Late—Very large, yellow with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich; freestone; latter Aug.-Sept.

Indian Cling—Large, red fleshed; 5c each higher than other varieties.

Heath Cling—Very large, creamy white, sometimes faintly blushed; flesh white to pit, rich, very juicy, sweet, fine; latter Sept.

Salway—Large, yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sweet, good; freestone; late Sept. to early Oct.; good shipper.



Early Richmond Cherry is very productive.

Cherries

CHERRIES are profitable both commercially and in the home orchards. Well grown trees will produce three to five 24-quart crates which readily sell at \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. Frequently trees in the home orchard yield \$5.00 to \$10.00 each. Their hardiness, good habit and the fact that they bear young and annually are strong recommendations. Crops of commercial value may be secured in four or five years. And they require less spraying than almost any other fruit tree. Dyehouse, Early Richmond, English Morello and Montmorency belong to the sour class and succeed practically everywhere. Sweet Cherries succeed only in a limited territory. Cherries will grow on thinner soil than most fruit trees, though to obtain the finest fruits a deep, mellow soil of good quality is desirable. It must be well drained and there the trees are long lived. On wet soils they are not successful and are short lived. Our cherries are budded on Mahaleb stocks which do not throw up sprouts from the roots. Set 18 or 20 feet apart, requiring 134 or 109 trees per acre respectively. Plant early for best results.

Price of Cherry:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XXX size, 2-yr., 3/4-in. caliper up, 5 to 6 ft., branched.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
XX size, 2-yr., 4 ft. and up, 5/8-in. caliper, branched. . . . .	.40	3.30	28.00
Extra size, 2-yr., 3 to 4 ft., 1/2 to 9-16-in. caliper, branched. . . . .	.30	2.50	22.00

Five of a kind at 10 rate; less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a kind at 100 rate.

Arranged approximately in order of ripening. Dates named are approximate average here.

Dyehouse—A few days before Early Richmond; a productive, reliable bearer; May.

Early Richmond (May Cherry)—Medium size, round, bright red, darker when fully ripe; very juicy, sprightly acid; hangs long on the tree; latter May-June; hardy, very productive; profitable; succeeds everywhere.

Montmorency—Rather large, dark rich red; juicy, pleasant acid; excellent; a week later than Early Richmond; vigorous, hardy, productive; successful everywhere.

Black Tartarian—A large, sweet Cherry; not recommended for general planting.

Royal Duke—A half-sweet Cherry; very large, dark red, juicy, rich; mid to latter June; the nearest sweet that succeeds here.

English Morello—Large, dark red, nearly black; flesh dark purplish crimson; juicy; rich acid; prolific; latter June-July; dwarfish.

Persimmon

Persimmon—Sweet, melting and delicious when ripe. Several should be planted together.
2 year...15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100

Hazelnut

The prolific native variety. Seedlings from selected nuts, 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Quince

Excellent for preserving; 1/2 to 5/8-inch caliper, about 3 to 4 feet, 25c each.



Gooseberries

THE demand for Gooseberries is always good. Each year during the fruiting season we receive letters asking where more can be secured. They are easily grown, readily respond to care and are reliable annual bearers. Plant 3x5 ft., 2,900 per acre; or 4x5 ft., 2,175 per acre. A northern slope is preferable, especially in the Central and Southern states. Prune to maintain a continuous supply of 2 and 3-year wood, which bears most freely. English varieties are especially subject to mildew in America and require regular spraying. The following are American varieties:

Houghton—Of medium size, but a profuse bearer and a money maker. Very free from mildew, of easy cultivation; the best for most sections; glossy pale dull reddish brown when ripe, but usually picked green.



Houghton.

2 yr., 12c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.
1 yr., 10c each, .80 per 10, 6.00 per 100.

Downing—Medium to rather large, pale green, good; productive; midseason.
2 yr., 20c each, \$1.50 per 10, \$14.00 per 100.

Currants

For jelly, Currants are unsurpassed. In the home garden they may be grown in almost any soil. For commercial purposes select preferably a strong moist loam with considerable admixture of clay. Even a stiff clay will do if well drained. In the hot Central and Southern states they require a northern exposure or partial shade, such as the north side of a fence, wall or building. Set 2x3½ to 3x4 feet; cultivate well but shallow, mulch heavily, manure freely; prune out all wood over three years old.

Strong 2 year, 15c each each, \$1.00 per 10, \$7.00 per 100.

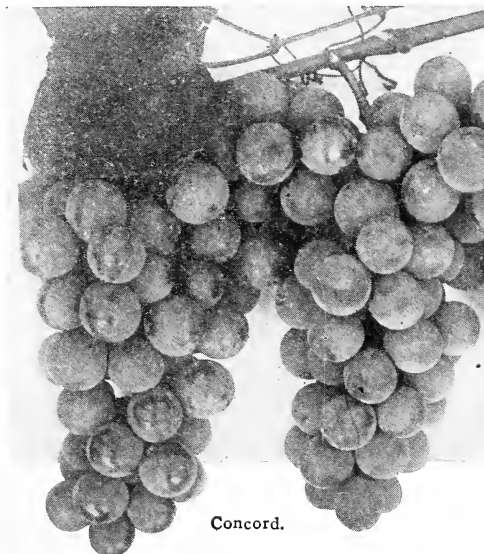
Fay's Prolific—Bunch long, well filled, fruit large, dark red, mild, good; midseason; vigorous; largely grown for market.

Victoria—Bunch medium, fruit large,

bright red, mild acid, good; midseason to late; productive; growth strong, upright.

White Dutch—Full medium size, bunch rather long; yellowish white; good quality.

Grapes Bear After Freezing



Concord.

SINCE living in Kansas I have several times seen the new growth on our grape vines killed by frost; but found that, where grapes had been kept well pruned and cultivated, they possessed sufficient latent force, owing to their widespread root growth, to push out new shoots from otherwise dormant buds. * * * You will find, when your grape vines are frozen, even as late as the first of May, that, if all green matter is frozen dead, then otherwise dormant buds will break and the new growth from them will come right on and produce new shoots from which a fair crop of grapes will grow; but if a single joint of the first crop of shoots is left, the new growth will start from the green bud on such shoots, and the resultant growth will not produce any grapes, but will produce a shoot with leaves only. So if the new growth is not frozen back to the previous year's wood it should at once be pulled off, thus forcing the latent buds to start—*Wm. H. Barnes, before the Kansas State Horticultural Society.*

Grapes—Continued

Grapes come into bearing quickly, often yielding a few bunches the second year after planting. A gravelly soil of average fertility, preferably a southern exposure, is best suited to their needs, but for the home vineyard they may be planted at almost any convenient place. Steep hillsides may be used and become very profitable parts of the farm. Set 8x8 feet requires 680 per acre. Pruning instructions will be sent upon request.

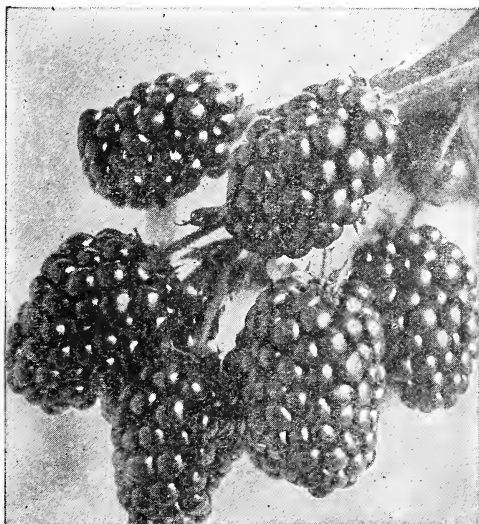
Agawam (Rogers No. 15)—One of the best red grapes; bunch large, shouldered, moderately compact; fruit large, skin thick; flesh tender, juicy, rich; ripens after Concord.

Campbell's Early—Bunch large, shouldered, compact; fruit large, black; flesh rather firm but tender; sweet; skin thick, tough, does not crack; adheres strongly to stem; a fine shipping grape; very early.

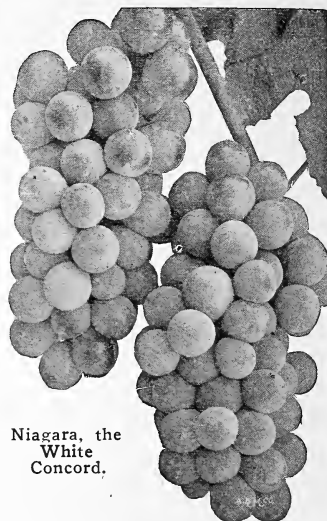
Concord—Deservedly the most popular grape; bunch large, shouldered, compact; fruit large, black with rich bloom; juicy, sweet; skin tender but sufficiently firm to ship well; vigorous, very hardy, healthy, productive; succeeds in almost every grape growing state; ripens mid to late August here.

Ives—Black; bunch long, medium to large, compact; fruit medium; colors a week or so before Concord but not fully mature for several weeks; sweet when ripe; vigorous, hardy, productive, very resistant to rot.

Moore's Diamond—Bunch large, compact, shouldered; fruit large, yellowish green; flesh tender, juicy, good; thin tough skin; ripens a little before Concord; hardy; productive.



Blackberries may be depended upon for regular, profitable crops.



Niagara, the
White
Concord.

Moore's Early—Black with heavy bloom; bunch hardly as large as Concord, berries larger; about two weeks earlier; sweet; its season, size, healthiness and hardiness make it desirable for home and market.

Niagara—Bunch large, long, sometimes shouldered; fruit large, greenish white to pale yellow; sweet; skin thin, tough; ripens with Concord or a little later; good for table or market; a white Concord; hardy; prolific.

Worden—Black; bunch large, sometimes shouldered; skin thin; about 5-10 days earlier than Concord, berries larger, of better quality; vigorous, healthy, productive.

Price of Two-Year Grapes:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Agawam.	\$0.10	\$0.70	\$ 6.00
Campbell's Early. . .	.20	1.50	12.50
Concord. . . . .	.10	.60	4.00
Ives. . . . .	.12	.70	6.00
Moore's Diamond. . .	.12	.80	6.00
Moore's Early. . . .	.12	.90	7.00
Niagara. . . . .	.12	.70	6.00
Worden. . . . .	.12	.70	6.00

Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 and over in lots of not less than 25 of a variety at 100 rate; send lists of wants for prices on large quantities or one-year plants.

Blackberries

BLACKBERRIES begin bearing the second year and may be depended upon for regular, profitable crops. They thrive in almost all soils, but are at their best in a strong deep loam that will retain moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart in rows 8 feet apart; 2x8 requires 2,725 plants per acre. Cultivate frequently and shallow. Clip off the tips of growing canes at 2 to 4 feet high. Remove the old canes after fruiting and allow 3 to 5 new canes to grow for next season. 50 of a kind at 100 rate, 500 of a kind at 1,000 rate. Arranged alphabetically.

☞ These are nursery grown plants from root cuttings and far superior to the sucker or patch plants commonly dug and sold.

Ancient Briton—Large, without core, sweet, very good; ripens with or after Snyder; hardy, very productive. 25c per 10, 45c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$14.00 per 1,000.

Lovett—Large, with little core; sweet. 30c per 10, 50c per 25, \$1.70 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

Early Harvest—The most profitable of all Blackberries on account of its extreme earliness, hardiness and productiveness; glossy black, firm and ships well; growth strong. 25c per 10, 45c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$14.00 per 1,000. Sucker plants, 20c per 10, \$1.20 per 100, \$10.00 per 1,000.

Snyder—Midseason; of medium size, juicy, sweet; while not highest quality, it is valuable for its extreme hardiness and productiveness; indispensable as a midseason variety. 25c per 10, 45c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$14.00 per 1,000.

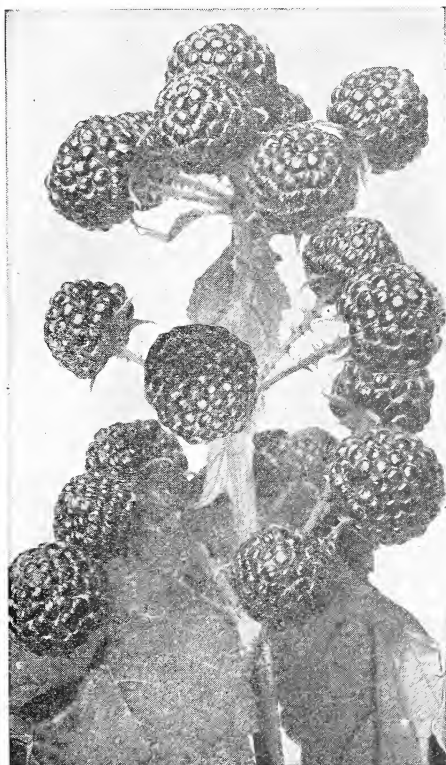
Lucretia Dewberries



Lucretia Dewberry.

WHEREVER there is a market for early Blackberries, Dewberries will be profitable. Ripening between Strawberries and Blackberries, they command a good price. Land can be used that is too wet or not fertile enough for Blackberries and they are less expensive to grow. Prepare the ground as for corn, roll or drag well, ditch or mark rows 4 or preferably 5 feet apart, and plant 2 feet apart, requiring 5,450 or 4,350 plants per acre. Cultural directions will be mailed or sent with the order on request.

Lucretia—Large, often 1½ inches long; sweet and luscious throughout; for size and quality is unexcelled by any of the Blackberries; ripens at the close of the strawberry season, before Early Harvest; the variety most extensively grown for market. Fine tip plants, 25c per 10, 35c per 25, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1,000.



There is a good demand for Raspberries.

Miller—Red; large, firm, rich, early; prolific; succeeds over a wide range. 25c per 10, 45c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$10.00 per 1,000.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

COMING in so early, Rhubarb finds a ready market, being relished by everyone. The city garden should have a dozen or two, and every farm can add to its income with Rhubarb. It is easily produced in a commercial way, yields immensely, can be shipped almost any distance, and is easily gathered and packed. The secret of success is well drained soil. Prepare it well, set $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 feet, covering the crown with 2 inches. Do not let water stand on the ground, especially when manure is freshly applied. While a heavy feeder, it should have its fertilizer distributed over the year, not gorged with heavy applications, which cause a fermentation disastrous to the plant. Top dress in September and February with good manure. As soon as growth starts in the spring rake off the strawy portions and work the other in. If the growth begins

Raspberries

ANOTHER berry which yields quick returns, beginning to bear the second year, and for which there is a good demand. Experienced fruit growers say it is usually safe to figure on an average net profit of \$100 to \$150 per acre. Plant 3x6 feet, 2,425 plants per acre; or 4 x 6 feet, 1,825 per acre. Deep soil that will retain moisture in a dry season is preferable, the lighter loams for the red, the heavier for the black. Allow 4 to 6 canes to grow from each plant for fruiting; pinch out the tips when $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high, to make them branch more freely.

Arranged alphabetically. 50 of a kind at the 100 rate; 500 of a kind at the 1,000 rate.

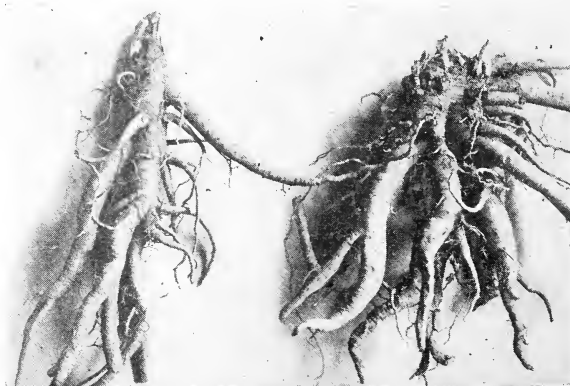
Black Pearl—A new variety that promises to become a leader among Black Raspberries. Early, of good quality, jet black, firm, hardy and a vigorous grower. At these prices, low for a new variety, it should be widely tested. 35c per 10, 75c per 25, \$2.50 per 100.

Cardinal—Very large, very productive, hardy, vigorous and easily grown; rich flavor; first class; purplish red. 25c per 10, 40c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1,000.

Cumberland—Black cap; very large, firm, of excellent quality; midseason; very hardy and productive. 30c per 10, 60c per 25, \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

Kansas—Black cap; large, firm, of good quality; early; hardy and productive. 25c per 10, 40c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1,000.

King—Bright scarlet; of fine flavor; early; vigorous; larger than Miller and better in many respects. 25c per 10, 45c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1,000.



One and Two-Year Rhubarb.

to look quite yellow in hot weather remove any decaying stalks and cultivate shallow in and between the rows. Do not cut, but pull the stalks, taking none the first year.

Rhubarb—Continued

Myatt's Linnaeus—Early, just before Asparagus; immense stalks, tender, delicately flavored; productive and continues long in use; the best variety for general use.

		Per	Per
		25	100
Nice large roots. Each	Doz.	\$2.25	\$8.00
2-year XXX size.	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$2.25
2-year size. . . . .	.10	.60	1.10
1-year size. . . . .	.10	.50	.85
			3.00

Asparagus

THIS earliest of vegetables, excepting Rhubarb, is indispensable for the home and a money-maker for the city markets, always calling for early table delicacies. Mr. Holsinger, at a meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, reported as follows: "For me, fortunately situated near a large, growing city, with a rapidly growing population, and facilities for securing plenteous supplies of stable manure, the culture of Asparagus has been decidedly successful. I know of a small patch of Asparagus [$\frac{1}{4}$ acre] that in a favorable season yielded at the rate of \$1,300 per acre. It is not my intention to lead you to believe that this can be done every year or even one year on a large patch, but I am sure that a small patch of, say two or three acres, highly cultivated and carefully tended, can be made to net \$400 per acre year in and year out. I know of one patch of two acres that has produced at the rate of \$500 per acre for three years."

The size of your patch should be governed by the size of your local market or a nearby city to which you can ship. In almost every town or city where vegetables are sold at all there is a market for Asparagus at a good profit.

Select good soil, plow or dig deep, pack firmly with a drag; plant 10 inches apart, rows 4 feet apart; cover the crowns 3 inches. Give good level cultivation the first year, but cut none of the stalks. After frosts cut off the tops and apply good friable manure. Before spring, if the plants made a good growth the previous summer, pull the soil from between the rows up over the crowns 4 inches deep, mixing in loose but finely cut loam or rotted sods so the shoots can come through easily. Then by cutting several inches below the surface you will have nice, tender shoots that command good prices. After cutting, level the ridges and let the tops grow. Cultivate to keep down weeds and maintain loose soil during the summer. Burn the tops each fall.

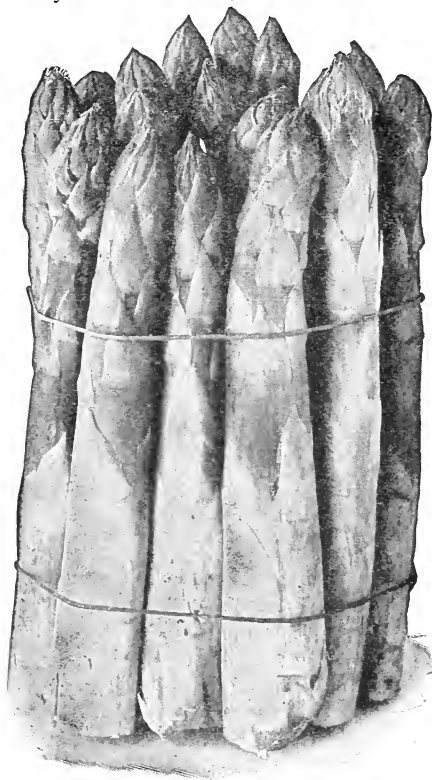
Conover's Colossal—The old standard market variety; very large, rapid growth, productive, good flavor. 1, 2 and 3 yr.

Early Giant Argenteuil—A French variety noted for its earliness, productiveness and immense stalks; good flavor. 3 yr. only.

Palmetto—Large, early, productive, of

delicious flavor; very resistant to rust; adapted to North and South. 1, 2 and 3 yr.

Prices of fine, strong plants:
3 yr., 30c per 10, \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000
2 yr., 25c per 10, .75 per 100, 5.00 per 1,000
1 yr., 20c per 10, .60 per 100, 4.00 per 1,000
Fifty at the 100 rate.



From a few hundred you can have an abundance of Asparagus each spring and some to sell.

Horseradish

Bohemian—A quick-growing variety, producing very large roots; productive; so easily grown it should find a place in every garden; a rich, moist soil is preferable. Sets, 5c each, 25c doz., \$1.00 per 100.

Sage

Holt's Mammoth—Very large leaves of unusual substance, strong flavor and superior quality; vigorous. Genuine country sausage needs genuine country sage. Plant some in your garden. Strong plants, 15 and 20c each.

Pawpaw

Pawpaw—Peculiar cylindrical fruit, 3 to 5 inches long; flesh deep creamy yellow, soft, very sweet; several should be planted.
5 to 6 ft. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10
4 to 5 ft. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10
3 to 4 ft. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10



Plant Strawberries for quick profits.

Strawberries

FOR quick returns Strawberries are unexcelled, and they have paid for many a farm and country home. Planted one spring, they will give a full crop the next season.

And it is seldom, indeed, there is a total failure of the crop. Late frosts may kill part but almost never kill all the blooms, and often these short crops net as much as the heavy yields.

How much shall you plant? Whatever acreage you can attend to. Two acres well cared for is better than five acres indifferently tended. If you are not ready to plant a large patch, put out a quarter or half acre, or a few rows in the garden. There are many instances of phenomenal profits on small patches that can be given extra attention.

Finely Rooted Plants—The plant illustrated was dug in December and photographed to show the superior root system. The Sarcoxie soil and climate is well adapted to growing Strawberries, and our plants are particularly good. They are handled in the best possible manner, cleaned, from one to three leaves left on the plant according to season and variety, neatly tied in bunches, labeled and carefully packed. Order early. They can then be reserved for you and shipped any time you wish.

Plow and pulverize the ground well, about like you would for corn, and roll or pack firmly, unless the soil is inclined to be sticky, when it should be well pulverized but not packed. For commercial purposes the matted row is usual, allowing the plants to make runners until a good row is secured. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart in rows 3 ft. 8 in. or 4 feet apart. Perhaps 2x4 feet, requiring 5,440 plants per acre, will be best in most cases. When planting imperfect flowered varieties every third or fourth row must be some perfect flowered variety of about the same season. Of those listed below Bubach, Haverland and Warfield are imperfect flowered.

Shipping—Express is the best method. The rates are now very reasonable, having been reduced last spring, and the charges are now the same whether handled by one or more companies. Plants take second class rates, 25 per cent less than merchandise rates, and except for small lots and short distances are usually less than Parcel Post. We do not recommend freight for Strawberries, and such shipments are entirely at purchaser's risk. Small lots and late orders must be sent by express or parcel post.

Plants by Parcel Post—As the weight varies with the season and the variety and the rate varies with the distance, it is impossible to fix upon a given amount of postage. Small lots packed for mailing usually weigh 2½ to 3 pounds per 100. Your postmaster can tell you the approximate postage, or we will upon request. If wanted by mail be sure to send postage, as we cannot keep books for a few cents.

Aroma—A heavy yielder of very large, conical, deep red, glossy berries that show up well in the box; firm, ships well; begins bearing midseason and continues late; quality good; in this section it is planted much more than any other variety; it thrives on almost all soils; perfect flowered. Truly heads the list as a money-making market berry.

Bubach—A very large, conical, bright red, waxy, showy berry; productive and profitable for home and nearby markets; imperfect flower.

Columbia—A cross of Warfield and Gandy; large; attractive light scarlet; productive; late; imperfect flowered.

Early Ozark—The largest extra early; a cross of Aroma and Excelsior; berries almost round, bright red, very firm and a good shipper; productive; perfect flowered.

Excelsior—Extra early; dark red; prolific; tart but firm, hence a good shipper and a profitable commercial berry; perfect flowered.

Florella—Large to very large; crimson all over; early; prolific; perfect flowered.

Strawberries—Continued

Gandy—Very large, very late, bright red, firm and a good shipper; not successful on dry, sandy soil but excellent and a profitable commercial berry on new or timber land; perfect flowered, but deficient in pollen some seasons, and better with Aroma or Son's Prolific to pollinize it.

Haverland—A large, long berry, full and round at the stem and tapering to a blunt point; bright crimson on the sunny side, shading to light red, and very attractive in the box; a heavy bearer that succeeds almost everywhere; midseason to late; imperfect flowered; Senator Dunlap is a good pollinizer.

Helen Davis—Reported large, rich dark red, of good quality; productive; early and continues rather late; perfect flowered; not yet fruited here.

Heritage—Reported dark, shiny crimson, large and holds its size well; early midseason to late; firm; productive; perfect flowered; not yet fruited here.

Klondike—Medium early, dark red, of good size, well retained during the season; excellent for warm, sandy soils; productive and a good shipper; perfect flowered.

Lady Corneille—The introducer says it is a superior variety; large, rich glossy red, good quality, prolific; midseason; perfect flowered; not yet fruited here.

Michel—Very early, rich crimson; not very large, but very productive, sweet, rich and of good flavor, hence an excellent table berry; ships well; perfect flowered.

Progressive—The best of the everbearing or fall bearing Strawberries; of good quality, the flavor and shape reminding one of Warfield and Dunlap; productive; of medium size; perfect flowered. If the earlier blossoms are cut off a heavier fall crop will result. Will bear the season it is planted. 60c per doz., \$1.00 per 25, \$3.00 per 100.

Senator Dunlap—Dark glossy red, resembling Warfield, and of same season; rich, juicy; a good, firm, medium large midseason variety; ships well, bears heavily and succeeds almost everywhere and in almost all soils; perfect flowered.

Son's Prolific—Thought to be a cross of Aroma and Bubach; large, deep red, productive; a few days earlier than Aroma and continues later; perfect flowered; good quality.

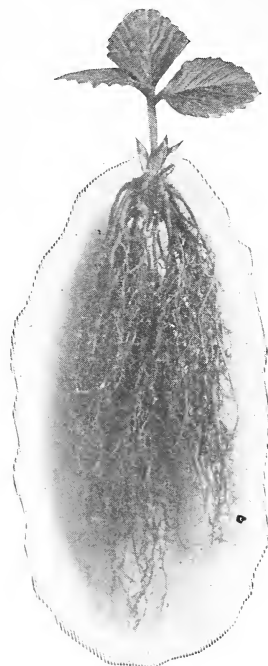
Texas—Large, early; glossy crimson; almost round; rich, juicy; productive, firm, a good shipper; succeeds in almost any soil; perfect flowered.

Warfield—Of high quality, that for the table, is unsurpassed, and a rich, deep red which, with its delicate flavor, is better retained when canned or preserved than any other variety; a heavy bearer and a good shipper; medium to large; midseason and bears over a rather long season; imperfect flowered; Sen. Dunlap is a good pollinizer.

QUANTITY DISCOUNTS: 3,000 to 5,000, 5%; 5,000 to 10,000, 10%; over 10,000, 15%.

Express Rates Reduced

Express rates were reduced last spring and are now quite reasonable. The rate on trees and plants is 25% less than merchandise and the charges are the same whether the shipment is handled by one or more companies. We recommend express for light shipments. It is usually less than Parcel Post unless the package is small and distance short.



Our Strawberry Plants
have a good root
system.

Prices of Strawberries

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1,000
Aroma	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$3.50
Bubach . . . . .	.20	.60	4.50
Columbia . . . . .	.30	1.00	....
Early Ozark . . . . .	.25	.70	4.00
Excelsior . . . . .	.20	.60	4.00
Florella . . . . .	.35	1.00	....
Gandy . . . . .	.20	.60	4.00
Haverland . . . . .	.20	.60	4.00
Helen Davis . . . . .	.25	.70	5.00
Heritage . . . . .	.25	.70	5.00
Klondike . . . . .	.20	.60	3.50
Lady Corneille . . . . .	.25	.75	4.00
Michel . . . . .	.20	.50	3.00
Progressive	1.00	3.00	....
Senator Dunlap . . . . .	.20	.60	3.50
Son's Prolific . . . . .	.25	.60	4.00
Texas . . . . .	.20	.60	4.00
Warfield . . . . .	.20	.60	4.00

50 of a kind at 100 rate; 500 of a kind at 1,000 rate. Not less than 25 of a kind sold.

Hardy Evergreens



Irish Juniper.
Excellent as a Tub-
bed Specimen and
on the Lawn.

EVERGREENS produce an effect obtainable in no other way, and are now appreciated everywhere as indispensable for variety and effect. No trees add greater dignity and distinction. Besides their recognized value as specimen trees on the lawn, for screens, hedges and shelter from winter's winds, the taller growing varieties form ideal backgrounds for the showy flowering shrubs and trees of spring, the berries of autumn, the bright twigs of winter, or the light green, silver or golden growth of the smaller evergreens. Beautiful effects are obtained by planting in masses varieties that contrast finely in color, form and foliage, such as the Pines, Spruces, Arborvitae, Junipers and Biotas, the lower growing ones toward the front.

Our evergreens have been several times transplanted to secure an abundance of fibrous roots. When dug the roots are protected and they are taken to our specially constructed brick building and packed under cover in a moist atmosphere. When planting take care that the roots are not exposed to the air longer than necessary, for their sap being resinous, if allowed to harden, will not revive. Make sure that the earth is well firmed about the roots, no openings or air spaces being left, and keep the top soil slightly stirred about the tree for the first two years.

At these prices the roots will be carefully packed in damp shingle tow and hay. If wanted dug with a ball of earth sewed in burlap, add the following to prices quoted, to cover the cost of such; 1½ to 2 ft. or under, 10c each; \$1.00 per 10; 2 to 3 ft., 15c each; \$1.20 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 20c each; \$1.50 per 10; 4 to 5 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; and specify "baled and burlaped."

Five of a kind at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 of a kind at 100 rate.

Arborvitae, Chinese Golden (*Biota aurea conspicua*)—A most beautiful arborvitae of the Oriental type, of compact, erect, symmetrical habit; foliage intense gold, some branches of an almost solid metallic tint, others suffused with green; a rapid growing arborvitae and very desirable and attractive where a good sized golden tree is wanted; golden color well retained into winter. These trees will give an immediate display.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$4.50 each, \$40.00 per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	2.50 each, 22.50 per 10
3½ to 4 feet.....	2.00 each, 18.00 per 10
3 to 3½ feet.....	1.50 each, 14.00 per 10
2½ to 3 feet.....	1.00 each, 10.00 per 10

Arborvitae, Chinese Golden Dwarf (*Biota aurea nana*)—The new growth in the spring and latter summer is intense gold suffused with green, in winter becoming green to bronze-green. The most popular of the Biotas, of very dwarf, compact habit and unexcelled for garden or cemetery use; very effective for window boxes and excellent tubbed where it is too cold for palms and other decorative plants. Without a doubt the best of the dwarf golden arborvitae and rapidly gaining in popularity.

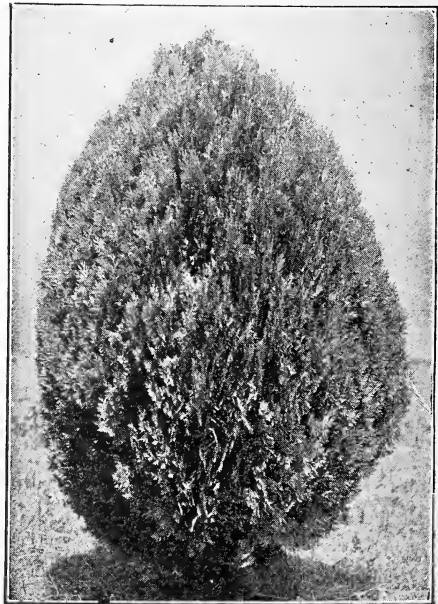
3 feet.....	\$2.00 each, \$20.00 per 10
1 foot.....	.50 each, 4.00 per 10

Arborvitae, Hovey's Golden—A distinct, compact American seedling with numerous flat branches; light golden green foliage; dense and conical.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.80 each, \$7.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	.60 each, 5.00 per 10
1½ to 2 feet.....	.50 each, 4.00 per 10
1 to 1½ feet.....	.40 each, 3.00 per 10

Arborvitae, Pyramidal—A compact and narrowly pyramidal tree, with short branches densely covered with bright green foliage; very formal and attractive; in form an almost perfect column.

1½ to 2 feet.....	50c each, \$4.00 per 10
1 to 1½ feet.....	40c each, 3.00 per 10



Chinese Golden Dwarf Arborvitae.
A perfect gem for large or small grounds.

Hardy Evergreens—Continued

Arborvitae, Siberian—A small extremely hardy tree, becoming broadly conical with age; very dense, dark green foliage, bluish green below, its color well retained during winter; grows compact and shapely without shearing, yet endures it well, hence admirably adapted for hedges; an excellent lawn tree.

3 to 4 feet, each 80c, per 10 \$7.50; 2 to 3 feet, each 65c; per 10 \$6.00, per 100 \$50.00; 18 to 24 in., each 40c, per 10 \$3.50, per 100 \$30.00; 12 to 18 in., each 35c; per 10 \$3.00.

Arborvitae, Woodward Globe—A low, compact form with deep green foliage, assuming bronze tints in winter. A symmetrical globe in outline and of very striking appearance as individual specimens on lawns, in formal gardens, and in window boxes or tubbed on porches.

24 to 30 inches.....\$1.20 each, \$10.00 per 10
20 to 24 inches......80 each, 6.00 per 10
12 to 16 inches......50 each, 4.00 per 10

Irish Juniper—Its finely cut bluish-green foliage is highly attractive and its form in pleasing contrast with the globe and bush evergreens; a dense, slender columnar tree with numerous upright branches closely surrounding the body; quick growing; formal and striking in outline and very effective in Italian and landscape gardening. These have been transplanted several times to secure an abundance of roots and pruned several times so they are compact and beautifully shaped.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.90	\$8.00	
3 to 4 feet.....	.70	6.00	\$50.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00	35.00
1½ to 2 feet.....	.40	3.00	.....

Savin Juniper—Thickly branched, low and spreading; very dense, dark green foliage. A favorite for many uses, especially for rock gardens and window boxes.

3 to 4 feet spread.....\$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet spread......90 each, 8.00 per 10
1½ to 2 feet spread......65 each, 6.00 per 10

Pine, White—A tall, stately tree with regular whorls of horizontal branches,



Plant a windbreak of rapid growing Pines. Special prices in lots of 20 or more.

forming a symmetrical, pyramidal crown; soft, bluish-green leaves in 5's, 2 to 4 or 3½ to 5 in. long; cones 3 to 5 inches long. Most beautiful of our native pines and retains its color well during winter; of rapid growth.

6 to 8 feet.....\$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10
4 to 5 feet......90 each, 8.00 per 10
3 to 4 feet......60 each, 5.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet......50 each, 4.00 per 10

Spruce, Black Hills—Tall and picturesque with spreading branches; foliage dark



Trees "Balled and Burlaped."
Pyramidal Arborvitae (Center), Woodward
Globe Arborvitae (left), Chinese Golden Dwarf
Arborvitae (right).

Hardy Evergreens—Continued

green, ½ to 1 inch long. Very similar to Norway Spruce, but withstands cold and drought better.

2 to 3 feet.....\$0.75 each, \$6.50 per 10
1½ to 2 feet......40 each, 3.50 per 10

Spruce, Colorado Blue—Very richly colored foliage of a silvery blue sheen. Its

form and striking appearance make it unquestionably the finest lawn tree extant. Very hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....\$2.50 each

Spruce, Colorado—Green type.

2 to 3 feet.....\$0.75 each
18 to 24 inch......60 each

Hardy Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

THESE beautiful trees and plants are quite as necessary to finish planting effect as many classes more extensively planted. No garden or landscape is complete without them and many such would be greatly enhanced by their more extensive use, more noticeably in winter. A northern exposure should be selected as a planting site to prevent or moderate the direct rays of the sun. If such a situation is not at hand, partial shade is satisfactory, and under either of these conditions greener foliage with more luster is produced. A cool, moist soil, though well drained, is best, and a slight covering of forest leaves will keep the roots nearer the proper temperature.

Tree Box (*Buxus arborescens*)—A small tree or shrub with small, glossy green foliage thickly covering the many short branches, and possessing a peculiar fragrance. Always seen in English gardening.

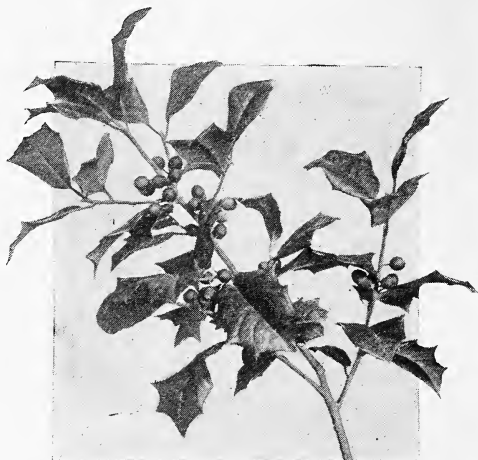
Each 10 100
1½ to 2 feet, medium bushy.....50c \$4.00
6 to 8 in., for lining out hedges.....10c .70 \$5.00

Willow-Leaved Box (*Buxus salicifolia*)—This beautiful Boxwood has oval dark green leaves and possesses a clearer, darker luster than any of the nine varieties in our collection, also withstands sunlight best. Upright growth.

Each 10 100
12 to 18 in., bushy.....60c \$5.00
6 to 8 in., for lining out hedges.....10c .80 \$6.00

Holly, American (*Ilex opaca*)—A very handsome evergreen tree, familiarly known as Christmas Holly. Among its spiny green leaves are borne clusters of bright red berries. Very desirable. Should be planted in groups to produce berries. Most of the leaves should be removed from Hollies and Magnolias when transplanting.

8 to 10 feet.....\$5.00 each, \$45.00 per 10
6 to 8 feet..... 2.50 each, 22.50 per 10
4 to 6 feet..... 1.00 each, 9.00 per 10
3 to 4 feet......60 each, 5.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet......50 each, 4.00 per 10



The well-known Christmas Holly.

Magnolia Grandiflora (Southern Magnolia or Bull Bay)—A stately tree of the South with large evergreen leaves, thick and glossy. Large waxy white, fragrant flowers. Tender north.

3 to 4 feet.....\$1.00 each

Thorn, Evergreen or Pyracantha—A compact, much branched shrub of low, spreading habit; flat-topped clusters of white flowers in spring, followed by scarlet berries.

18 to 24 inches.....\$0.25 each, \$2.00 per 10

Adam's Needle (*Yucca filamentosa*)—A stately plant, forming an immense tuft or cluster of long, narrow or blade-like needle-tipped leaves, from which rise a majestic flower stem 4 to 6 feet high crowned with a profusion of large, drooping, creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers. Bold and imposing in appearance. Strong plants, 15c each, 80c per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

Plant What You Want Where You Want It

There has been so much made of the technical side of gardening—of color schemes, of planting in masses, of broad effects; scientific names of plants are administered to us in such heavy doses, that to make a garden has come to seem a formidable undertaking, very much as the literature on child culture is enough to appall the boldest parent; yet affection and a fair degree of intelligence are apt to do the trick; the planting impulse is one of the simplest, most natural, most elemental of instincts. * * *

The simplest way to begin is to plant what you want where you want it. Neither is it so irrevocable a thing; if after a year or two the shrub you have set out offends you, it is not necessary to pluck it out and cast it from you—you can dig it up and transplant it to a less conspicuous position and have gained in garden wisdom by the experience.—Frances Duncan, in Garden Magazine.

Shade Trees

NO landscape or lawn is complete without this group of trees, the foundation of all other plantings. The wide range in outline, habit, color tones or foliage and flowering qualities make them among the most valuable ornaments. Nothing can be planted which will grow so well with so little care and attention as trees. The first cost is small and paid for many times over by the beauty, pleasure and satisfaction which they bring, in addition to the added value of the property.

Transplanting Hints—To do their best, trees should have reasonably fertile soil. Such as would grow good crops is sufficient. Where they are to be set along graded streets from which the top soil has been removed or for any reason the soil is poor, a large hole should be dug and filled with rich earth such as garden soil. If there is a dense hard pan it is often an advantage to loosen it up with a small charge of some slow acting dynamite, thus providing drainage and opportunity for the roots to go deeper. The trunks of large trees should be partially protected from the sun the first summer. Prune, usually about one-third. Ordinarily the leader or central shoot should not be cut back severely, and it is often unnecessary at all unless to make the head more dense.

Five of a variety at the 10 rate, less at the each rate; 50 of a variety at 100 rate. Large trees above eight feet will usually be pruned back unless otherwise ordered. Cal. designates caliper or diameter near the ground.

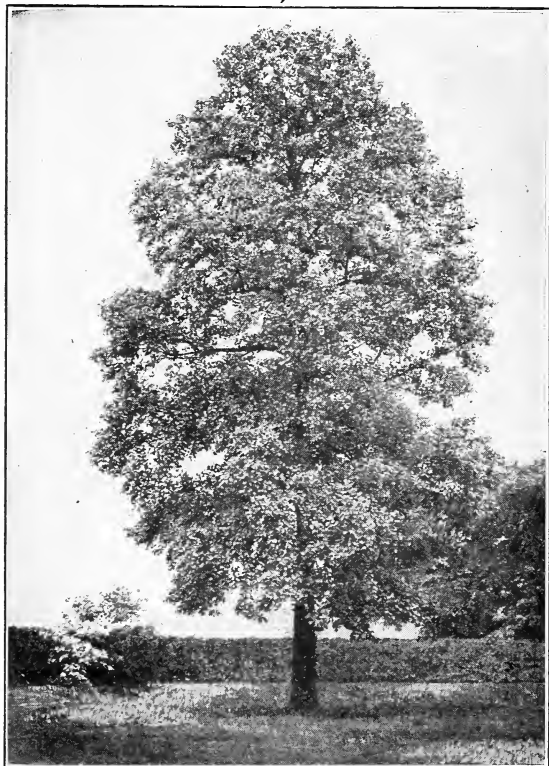
Chestnut—In addition to being a handsome shade tree it bears nuts of excellent quality and the burrs are very ornamental.
3 to 4 feet.....35c each, \$3.00 per 10
1 to 2-ft. seedlings.....10c each, .80 per 10

Catalpa speciosa (Western Catalpa)—Rapidly becomes a large tree; very hardy; leaves large, dark green, heart-shaped; flowers white, dotted reddish and violet, in panicles, followed by long seed pods.

1 to 1½ in. cal.....35c each, \$3.00 per 10
6 to 8 feet.....25c each, 2.00 per 10
4 to 6 feet.....15c each, 1.25 per 10
1½ to 2 ft. seedlings.....75c per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000
1 to 1½ ft. seedlings.....60c per 100, 4.00 per 1,000

Dogwood—See Shrubs.

Elm, American White—A large and stately tree with long, graceful, drooping branches. Leaves oblong, dark green, turning pale yellow in autumn. The well known elm of our American forests and one of the



The Tulip Tree is well named for its flowers.

best trees for street, lawn, park and landscape planting. Perhaps the most rapid in growth of the hard wooded trees and easily transplanted.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 2½ in. cal.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	
1½ to 2 in. cal.....	.75	6.00	
1 to 1½ in. cal.....	.50	4.00	\$30.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.40	3.00	20.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	2.50	12.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00	10.00

Elm, Cork—Branches curiously corky-winged.

6 to 8 feet.....	40c each, \$3.00 per 10
4 to 6 feet.....	30c each, 2.50 per 10

Hackberry (Nettle tree)—Leaves medium sized, shiny bright green; crown broad and graceful; thrives in almost any soil even in dry situations; transplants easily; vigorous.

1 to 1½ in. cal.....	60c each, \$5.00 per 10
6 to 8 feet.....	40c each, 3.50 per 10
4 to 6 feet.....	30c each, 2.50 per 10

Linden, American; Basswood—A broad, round topped tree, grand for street or lawn. Heart shaped, bright green leaves fading to yellow in autumn. Fragrant creamy white flowers.

4 to 5 feet.....	40c each, \$3.50 per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	30c each, 2.50 per 10

Hickory, Shagbark—1 to 3 ft. seedlings, 25c.

Shade Trees—Continued



Sugar or Hard Maple has a beauty all its own.

Maple, Norway—A large, handsome tree with spreading branches and a compact round head. Foliage deep green and shining.

6 to 8 feet.....	.70c each, \$6.00 per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	.40c each, 3.50 per 10

Maple, Sugar, Rock or Hard—A very stately tree, thriving in almost any soil. Its dense symmetrical crown and beautiful foliage at once pronounce it the best of its class for lawn, street, or avenue planting. It has a picturesque beauty all its own in early spring when the entire tree is covered with its golden yellow flowers. Leaves three to five lobed, dark green above, pale beneath, in autumn assuming most beautiful shades of yellow, orange and scarlet. Deeply rooted, allowing grass to grow freely about the trunk.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal.....	\$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10
1 to 1 1/4 in. cal.....	.75 each, 6.50 per 10
6 to 8 feet.....	.50 each, 4.00 per 10
5 to 6 feet.....	.40 each, 3.00 per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	.30 each, 2.50 per 10

Maple, Soft, White or Silver—Of much more rapid growth than most trees, and very effective when immediate shade is desired. Well known and widely planted. Leaves deeply 5-lobed, bright green above, silvery white beneath, becoming pale yellow in autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 2 1/2 in. cal.....	\$1.00	\$8.00	.....
1 1/2 to 2 in. cal.....	.70	6.00	\$45.00
1 to 1 1/2 in. cal.....	.40	3.00	25.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.20	1.50	12.50

Pin Oak—A handsome tree with drooping branches, forming a broadly pyramidal crown; leaves deeply 5 to 7-lobed, glossy dark green with tones of deep and brilliant crimson, brown and bronze in autumn.

1 1/2 to 2 in. cal.....	\$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10
1 to 1 1/2 in. cal.....	1.00 each, 9.00 per 10

Plane Tree, American (American Sycamore)—A very large and lofty tree with massive branches forming a round head. In winter its whitish mottled trunk presents a striking effect; an excellent street and park tree; of very rapid growth and withstands city conditions.

1 1/2 to 2 in. cal.....	.75c each, \$6.00 per 10
1 to 1 1/2 in. cal.....	.50c each, 4.00 per 10
5 to 8 feet.....	.40c each, 3.00 per 10
4 to 6 feet.....	.30c each, 2.50 per 10

Poplar, Norway—The Sudden Saw Log, will no doubt supplant Carolina Poplar, which it resembles in general appearance, but is of even more rapid growth and holds its leaves better in fall than the Carolina.

1 to 1 1/2 in. cal.....	.50c each, \$4.00 per 10
6 to 8 feet.....	.30c each, 2.50 per 10
4 to 6 feet.....	.25c each, 2.00 per 10

Sweet Gum—The leaves resemble somewhat those of the maple, but are more star shaped and a beautiful glossy green; becoming a deep purplish crimson in autumn; corky bark; beautiful in all stages of growth, particularly handsome and striking in autumn.

5 to 6 feet.....	.35c each, \$3.00 per 10
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American Elm, the most rapid in growth of the hard wooded trees.

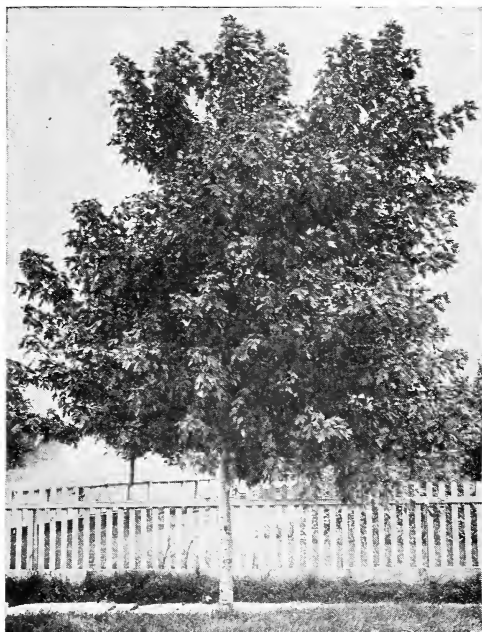
Shade Trees—Continued

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)—A magnificent native of tall pyramidal habit and very rapid growth; leaves light green and lustrous, four-lobed, pale yellow and orange in autumn. Cup shaped flowers, greenish-yellow, blotched with orange, resembling a tulip.

2 to 2½ in. cal.....	\$1.75 each,	\$15.00 per 10
1½ to 2 in. cal.....	1.25 each,	10.00 per 10
1 to 1½ in. cal.....	.75 each,	6.00 per 10
6 to 8 feet. ....	.60 each,	5.00 per 10
4 to 6 feet. ....	.50 each,	4.00 per 10

For Immediate Results

plant the Marvelous Mallows. Our strong, vigorous plants, propagated from selected stock, will bloom abundantly the first summer. Beginning in July they give six to ten weeks of bloom. They quickly make good sized bushes and will give the effect of established shrubs the first season. They are excellent as single specimens, better in groups of assorted colors, in the rear of or among shrubbery, in the perennial garden, along borders and the like. A good soil of moderate fertility with cultivation will give immense flowers and better results than very rich soil, which induces too much top growth. In winter cut the tops back to within four to six inches of the ground. Illustrated on last page, quoted on page 32.



The Soft or Silver Maple gives quick shade.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

THE early days of spring are brightened and made cheerful by the great masses of Golden Bell, often blooming here in March. And by a proper selection of shrubs a succession of flowers can be had from April to September. Then follows the Hardy Chrysanthemum, the glory of autumn. Flowering shrubs make a beautiful display in a year or two, giving the lawn an attractive, finished appearance, and should be used freely in laying out new grounds. There is hardly a lawn which their more extensive use would not improve. They appear to best advantage planted in groups along the boundaries or division line of properties, at the edges or corners of lawns, at the foundations of buildings, and along walks and drives. Usually mass plantings should be irregular in outline and contain more than one species. As a rule individual specimens should not be too much scattered. Cut back about one-third when planting. Little pruning is required in subsequent years, except to remove weak branches and keep up a new growth. Those blooming before midsummer, such as Deutzia, Golden Bell, Lilac, Weigela and Spiras Van Houttei and Thunbergii, should be pruned after blooming. Late bloomer such as Althea and Hydrangea should be pruned in early spring.

Five of a kind at the 10 rate; less than 5 at each rate; 50 of a kind at 100 rate.

Althea; Rose of Sharon—Handsome shrubs of upright growth and valuable as single plants and for screens, hedges, etc., particularly in sections where soil and arid climate do not permit the use of other shrubs. Its somewhat bell-shaped flowers appear in late summer when few shrubs are in bloom. An excellent assortment of single white, pink and lilac and double white, pink, lilac, red and pink and white in one.

3 to 4 feet.....	35c each,	\$3.00 per 10
1½ to 3 feet.....	25c each,	2.00 per 10
Mailing size, postpaid.....	20c each,	2.00 per 10

Barberry, Thunberg's; Japanese Barberry—Of dwarf, dense, spreading habit, with graceful though spiny branches and small, beautiful green leaves coloring brilliantly in autumn, a mingling of bronze and crimson. Inconspicuous creamy-white flowers followed by scarlet berries remaining during winter. Thrives in any ordinary soil, forms a nicely shaped specimen plant and is admirably suited for low hedges, borders or edges. Rarely reaches over 4 feet and may be kept to 2 or 3 feet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$8.00
6 to 12 inches.....	.10	.60	5.00



Hardy Flowering Shrubs—Continued

Calycanthus Floridus; Sweet Scented Shrub

—A unique old garden favorite, valued for its odd, double, spicily fragrant chocolate-red flowers; twigs reddish; leaves glossy dark green; attains a height of 4 to 6 feet.
 2 to 3 feet.....25c each, \$2.00 per 10
 1 to 2 feet.....20c each, 1.50 per 10

Deutzia Gracilis—A small shrub with slender, often arching branches and single pure white flowers as delicate as Lily of the Valley, in graceful nodding racemes. 25c each.

Deutzia, Lemoine's—A small shrub with spreading branches, becoming about three feet tall; flowers pure white, single, in broad clusters in early spring. 25c each.

Deutzia Pride of Rochester—A vigorous, tall, upright shrub bearing in early spring a profusion of dainty double, bell shaped flowers in racemes 4 to 6 inches long; white, outer petals tinted rose; of easy culture, thriving in almost any soil not too wet. Under the most adverse conditions will give a fair show of bloom, but give it a position where it has room to develop and you will be amply repaid with an abundance of bloom.
 3 to 4 feet.....25c each, \$2.00 per 10
 2 to 3 feet.....20c each, 1.50 per 10

Dogwood, White Flowering (*Cornus florida*)—A large shrub or small tree growing

to a height of 10 to 15, rarely 30 feet. In early spring before the leaves appear the entire tree is white with its showy flowers 3 inches in diameter and curiously blotched with pink. The flowers are followed by scarlet berries. Foliage deep red in autumn. Of fine form and very desirable. Succeeds in partial shade.

2 to 3 feet.....35c each, \$3.00 per 10

Golden Bell, Dark Green (*Forsythia viridissima*)—One of the most welcome sights of early spring with its masses of golden yellow flowers, even before the leaves are developed; it deserves a place in all collections. Erect in habit with green bark and dark green foliage; usually seen in shrubbery borders and mass plantings, but makes a nice specimen shrub.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	18.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00

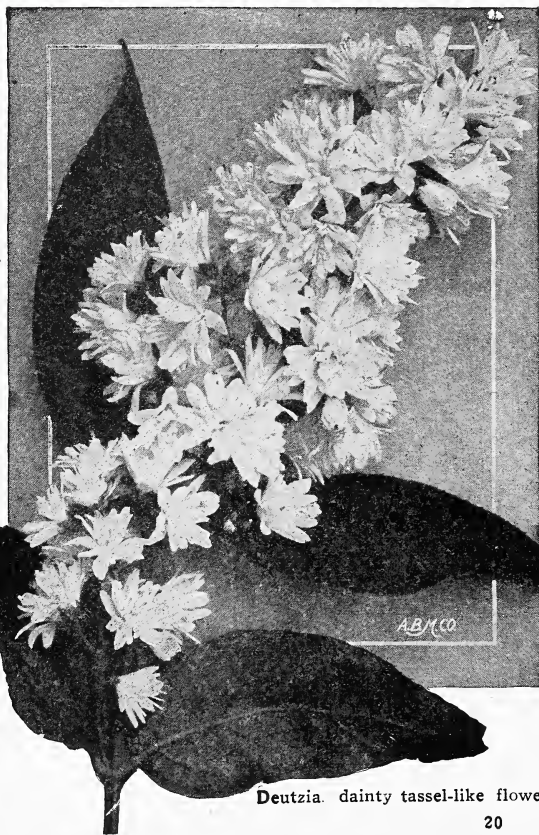
Golden Bell, Weeping (*Forsythia suspensa*)—A very graceful, drooping form of the above, very free flowering and highly effective planted on banks or retaining walls where the branches droop naturally; sometimes trained up a wall 5 or 6 feet, or in front of the piazza, and its long branches allowed to sweep the ground.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	18.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00

Hydrangea Hills of Snow, or American Everblooming—This hydrangea becomes a good sized shrub to which the name Hills of Snow may well be applied—a profusion of large, snow-white flowers, turning green instead of bronze as do other hydrangeas. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil and thrives in partial shade but does best in full sun; blooms from June until August. Strong field grown plants, 40c each, \$3.00 per 10.

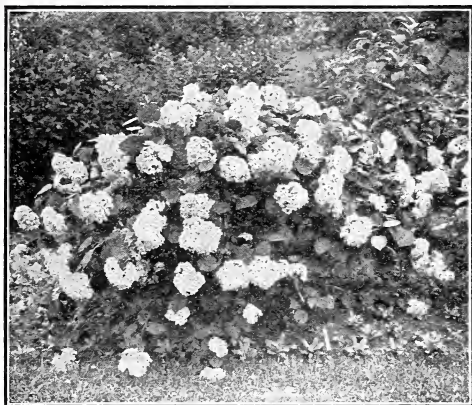
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—A good variety to follow the above, blooming profusely in August and September when few other shrubs are in bloom; flowers in great pyramidal panicles, white on opening, assuming rose and bronze tints on the exposed sides; attains a height of 7 to 10 feet. The most popular hydrangea and one of the best shrubs.
 2 to 3 feet.....30c each, \$2.50 per 10
 1½ to 2 feet....25c each, 2.00 per 10

Honeysuckle, Bush—Desirable free-blooming shrubs of erect habit and easy culture, second to none in hardihood and delicacy of bloom. Berries red or crimson. 20c each.



Deutzia. dainty tassel-like flowers.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs—Continued



This Hydrangea is well named Hills of Snow.

Jasamine, Yellow—A shrub with slender, graceful branches; planted on a bank or at the head of a terrace its fountain-like growth is very attractive. Its small starry yellow flowers open during the mild days in very early spring, often in January in sheltered situations. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Lilac, Persian—An abundance of pale lilac flowers in broad panicles in late spring; slender branches, rich green foliage; medium height.

3 to 4 feet.....35c each, \$3.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet.....25c each, 2.00 per 10

Lilac, White—2 to 3 feet, 30c each; 1½ to 2 feet, 25c each.

Mock Orange (Philadelphus)—The name is almost a sufficient description. Its flowers appear in profusion in late spring or early summer, adding grace and beauty to any garden or shrubbery border. Vigorous, thriving in almost any well drained soil.

3 to 4 feet.....25c each, \$2.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet.....20c each, 1.50 per 10
1 to 2 feet.....15c each, 1.25 per 10

Mock Orange, Double (P. dianthiflorus)—A variety with semi-double white flowers of good size and substance.

Mock Orange, Large Flowered (P. grandiflorus)—A tall variety with very large, pure white, very showy flowers, later than Coronarius.

Mock Orange, Sweet Scented (P. coronarius)—Creamy white, very fragrant flowers in profusion; rather tall. All varieties quoted above.

Privet, California—This most popular hedge plant is of free, upright growth, with dark, glossy, green leaves. Nearly evergreen in the Southern states. Also used for single specimens for terrace, hall or porch decoration. For hedges, set in trenches, the smaller sizes 8 inches apart, the larger 8, or 10 to 12 inches. Prune to within 4 to 6 inches of the

ground, severely the next one or two seasons, after that to maintain the height and shape desired.

2 to 3 feet.....75c per 10, \$5.00 per 100
1½ to 2 feet.....50c per 10, 3.50 per 100

Spirea

Few shrubs lend themselves to every situation or condition as well as Spireas, showy, free flowering shrubs of easiest culture and covering a considerable blooming period from spring into summer. They are valuable for garden, lawn and landscape planting, being graceful, compact and hardy, preferring sunny situations.

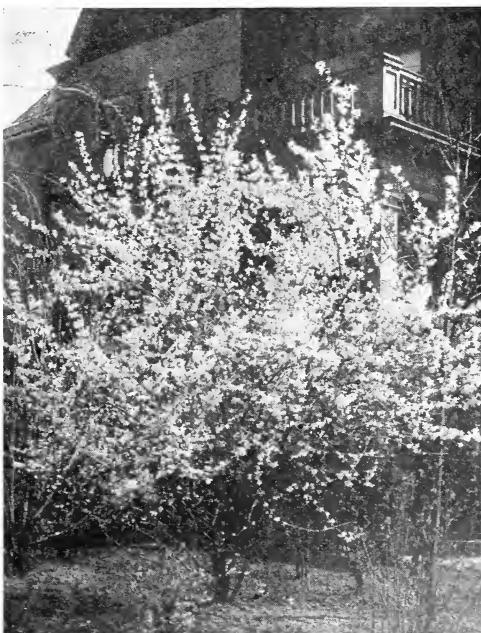
Prices of Spirea except A. Waterer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	15.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	12.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.20	1.50	10.00

Spirea Fontenaysii alba—Upright in growth, with willow-like leaves and white flowers in finger-like panicles in summer.

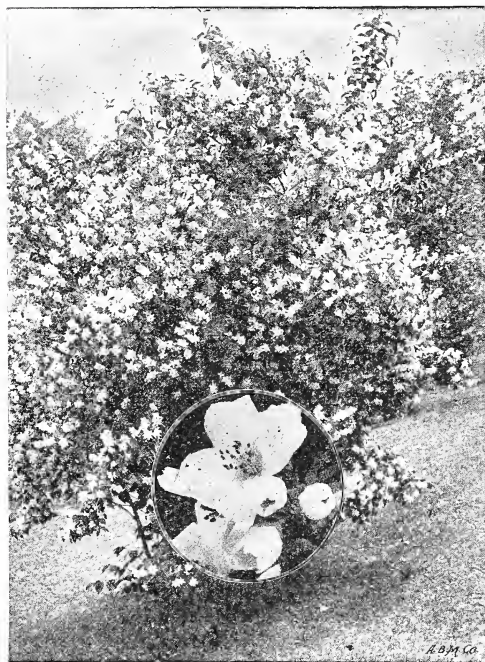
Spirea Billardi—Of upright growth with bright pink flowers in dense, finger-like panicles, 5 to 8 inches long in summer, and from time to time till fall if cut back liberally as they fade. 1½ to 2 and 2 to 3 ft.

Spirea Golden (Golden Ninebark)—A very striking variety, splendid for producing bright foliage effects or for screens, with its



Golden Bell, one of the first flowers to let us know spring is here.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs—Continued



The name Mock Orange is almost a sufficient Description.

bright golden yellow leaves, changing in summer to bronze or yellow. Flowers very numerous in clusters along the branches. 2 to 3 ft.

Spirea Prunifolia Double; Bridal Wreath—Tall and graceful with small, double, showy white flowers, clustered thickly along the slender branches in early spring; foliage shining dark green, orange in autumn.

Spirea Reevesiana Double—Very similar to Van Houttei, except the flowers are double, habit is more upright though arching gracefully, and blooms later, the two making excellent companion shrubs.

Spirea Thunbergi—Numerous slender branches forming a dense bush about three feet tall; flowers pure white, borne profusely in early spring.

Spirea Van Houttei; Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath—Beautiful at any season, when in bloom in early to late spring its dense drifts of white flower wreaths on gracefully arching branches are singularly graceful. The foliage is a pleasing dark green, bluish beneath, coloring beautifully in Autumn. It makes an excellent informal hedge and a fine specimen plant. With all a grand shrub and indispensable for lawn and landscape planting.

Spirea Anthony Waterer—Dark crimson flowers, borne in large heads in great profusion all summer. Dwarf. Strong plants, 25c each.



Spirea Van Houttei, a fountain of white in May.

Desirable Hardy Vines

C LIMBING vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of a home as trees and shrubs. They tone down the stiff, bold angles of new buildings, furnish shade and flowers over porches and trellises, and heighten the charm of rock, precipice, tree trunk and ruin. When planted near the house where the soil is very dry from the protection of the building or drainage by foundation, the soil should be well enriched and watered until they become thoroughly established.

These vines are outdoor grown and not to be confused with the small plants sold at low prices. Five of a kind at the 10 rate, less than five at the each rate.

Akebia Quinata—A Japanese vine of great merit with pleasing, dainty, five-fingered foliage; of rapid growth; odd, purplish-blue flowers with three cup-shaped petals. 15c ea.

American Ivy—See Ivy.

Boston Ivy—See Ivy.

Bittersweet, Climbing—A high climbing vine that deserves more general cultivation; broad, bright green leaves and orange yellow seed coverings which slit open at maturity, revealing the scarlet berries which remain during winter; adapted to semi-shade. 25c each.

Cross Vine (*Bignonia crucigera*)—A handsome climber with waxy evergreen leaves and reddish orange and yellow trumpet-like flowers. 15c each.

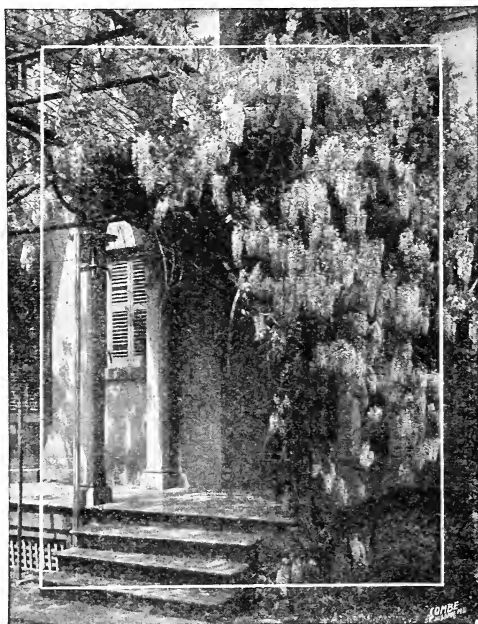
Euonymus, Variegated (*E. radicans variegata*)—A graceful evergreen clinging vine with small foliage rather larger than boxwood, rich green variegated with silvery white; very attractive and suitable for northern exposures of brick, stone or wood. Of very dense growth and covers the space smoothly. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Euonymus, Green (*E. radicans*)—Similar to the above but without the variegation of foliage; excellent for low walls, gate posts and such. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan—Almost evergreen; a very strong grower for covering a wall, stone fence or other object, and a good ground cover; flowers white becoming yellow; very fragrant; blooms in summer and at intervals till autumn. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Honeysuckle, Monthly Fragrant—Bright red flowers, bluff inside. 20c each.

Ivy, American; Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*)—Of rapid growth, more so than Boston, with five-fingered leaves; graceful and most adaptable for natural effects, growing on fences, garden walls, posts, masonry entrances to drives, etc.; berries blue; very brilliant autumnal foliage. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.



Wistaria is excellent for porch or pergola, 25c each.

Ivy, Engelmann's (A Engelmanni)—A variety of the above, climbing by means of disc-bearing tendrils; gorgeous tones of red and scarlet in autumn. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Ivy, Boston or Japanese (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*)—A graceful vine clinging closely by means of disc-bearing tendrils and requiring considerable force to tear it away, hence no straggling growths are seen hanging down; dust, smoke and other city conditions have little effect upon it; foliage three-lobed, bright green in early spring, becoming dark green and in autumn bright and dark red and orange. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Ivy, English (*Hedera helix*)—A grand high climbing evergreen vine with dark green leaves of exquisite outline and beauty, usually 3 to 5 lobed; very hardy, clings closely, grows rapidly, and will soon cover an expanse of brick, stone or wood; best on northern exposures; when it attains age its broad heads of yellowish flowers are quite attractive; forms a splendid ground cover, especially in shady places where grass will not grow, at the base of houses, between foundation and path, or as boundary lines, to which the long, pliant stems readily lend themselves. 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

Kudzu Vine—Of very rapid growth; large, bold leaves; especially useful where quick shade and screening is wanted; rosy purple flowers, resembling wistaria, with a pleasing fragrance. 20c each, \$1.80 per 10.

**Desirable Hardy Vines—Continued**

Silk Vine—A vigorous, high-climbing, twining vine; shiny, deep green leaves; adapted for arbor and trellis work. 25c each.

Trumpet Creeper (*Tecoma radicans*)—A stout, high climber with orange-red trumpet-shaped flowers. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Wistaria, White—An attractive and rapid grower with numerous pendulous clusters of white, pea-shaped flowers; excellent for

porch, arbor or trellis. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Wistaria, Purple—The well-known variety with lilac-purple flowers. 25c each, \$2 per 10.

Wistaria Magnifica—Dense clusters of flowers, lilac with a yellow spot; excellent. 25c each.

Wistaria Multijuga; Japanese Wistaria—Flowers light purple in loose drooping racemes, sometimes 2 feet long. 35c each.

Hardy Clematis

GRACEFUL free growing vines, well adapted for trailing on balconies, porches, etc., or for covering pergolas, walls and fences. A loamy, fertile soil should be given them and it should be frequently enriched. In early spring cut away all weak branches and train on a support to prevent whipping in the breeze, as splitting of the bark by twisting is often fatal.

Prices: Strong, two year plants, 35c each, 3 for \$1.00, \$3.00 per 10, except as noted.

Henryii—Abundant large, creamy white, fragrant flowers often 3 to 5 inches across.

Jackmanii—Velvety purple; free flower-

ing; the most popular of the large flowering kinds.

Mme. Edouard Andre—Large violet-red flowers; strong and vigorous.

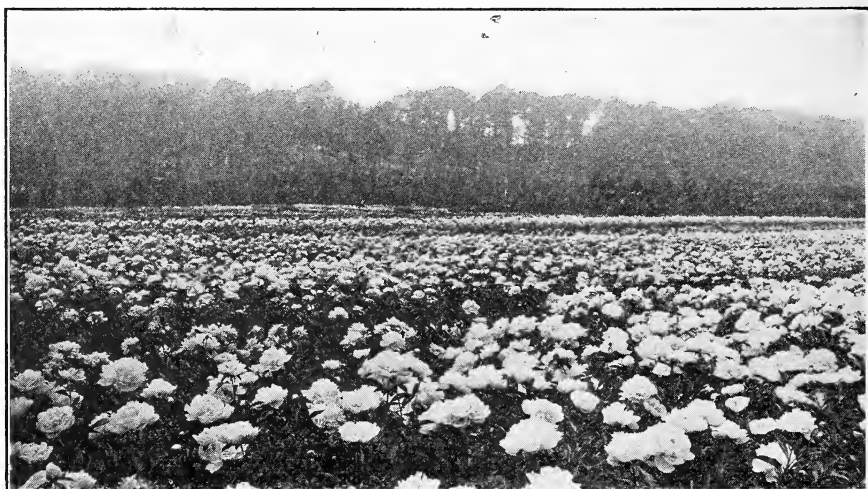
Paniculate; Japanese Clematis or Japanese Virgin's Bower—One of the most beautiful hardy vines; thousands of pure white, small star-shaped flowers in large panicles fairly covering the upper portion of the plant, with a fragrance resembling the English Hawthorne. A rapid grower, quickly reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet and spreading out when trained on wires. Perfectly hardy. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Peonies

LARGE and showy without being coarse, ranging in color through almost every tint of pink, white, red and crimson, with even yellow, the modern Peony rivals the rose in fragrance, beauty and variety of form. A collection of Peonies will be a yearly source of wonder and delight. As specimen clumps on the lawn, among other perennials, or as an edging for shrubbery, the effect is charming. As a border for a walk or drive they are unusual and attractive. Bold masses are gorgeous, surpassing the rhododendron in size and magnificence of bloom. When planting select a well drained, deep, rich loam, prepare it well, cover the crowns 3 inches, and firm the soil, planting 2½ to 3 feet apart.

A special Peony Catalog describing the different varieties will be mailed on request.

Special Value Spring Offer: 25c each, 3 for 65c, 12 for \$2.50, assorted pink, white and red, our selection of varieties. These will be mostly higher priced kinds of which we have a surplus.

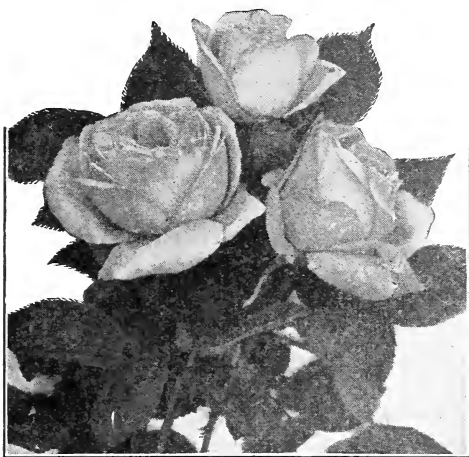


The Peony fields cover many an acre.



Roses

ANYONE who has a small piece of ground and sunshine can grow Roses, especially the Ramblers and Hybrid Perpetuals. Roses may be grown in any soil that will produce fair grain or vegetables, though for best results a rich, deep loam is required. The ground should be well spaded to a depth of two feet or more, and may be enriched with thoroughly rotted manure or finely ground bone. The situation should be sheltered from north winds, but not shaded and should be well drained. The Hybrid Perpetuals, while not as constant bloomers as the Teas, flower profusely, are perfectly hardy and particularly suited for open-ground planting, quickly growing into large, vigorous bushes. The Ever-blooming Tea and Hybrid Tea class require some winter protection by covering with evergreen boughs, coarse straw, leaves or other material, but do not cover before frost or so as to exclude air and light. Annual pruning in early spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooms of the Hybrid Perpetual and Tea Class, will produce more flowers with better stems. Plant the Hybrid Perpetuals 2 ft. apart; Teas 1½ ft. apart.



American Beauty, the most grandly beautiful.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Prices: 25c each; 5 and over at 20c each, except as noted, and are for strong, two year, field grown plants.

American Beauty—Generally conceded to be the most grandly beautiful of roses in size, form and color—the well known American Beauty shade—delicately veined and shaded and very fragrant. 35c each, 3 for \$1.00, \$3.50 doz.

Conrad F. Meyer—A vigorous grower and free bloomer with large, perfectly double, cup-shaped flowers, deep, bright, vivid, intense pink with the fragrance of the old June roses.

Eugene Furst—Large, full and of fine form; deep red shaded crimson; blooms profusely.

Frau Karl Druschki (White American Beauty or Snow Queen)—Splendid long pointed buds and magnificent snow-white blooms with large, saucer-like petals. 35c each, 3 for \$1.00.

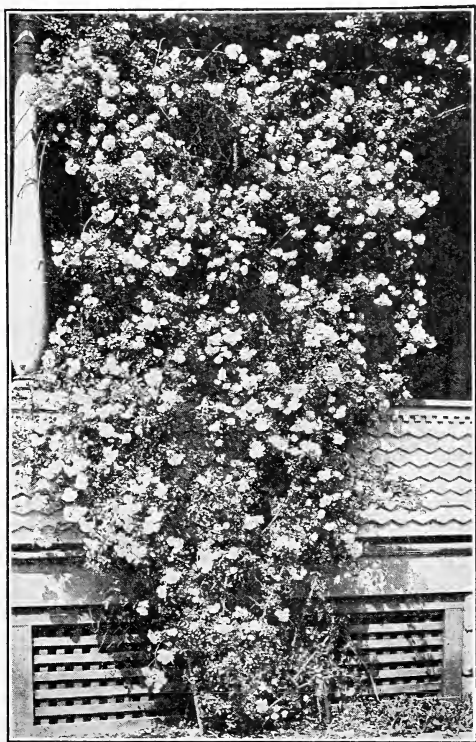
General Jacqueminot—Shapely buds and handsome blooms of bright, shining crimson, rich, brilliant, velvety and fragrant; blooms freely, and one of the best for outdoor planting.

Marchioness of Lorne—A very rich rose color, center shaded vivid carmine; very sweet, double; remarkably free flowering.

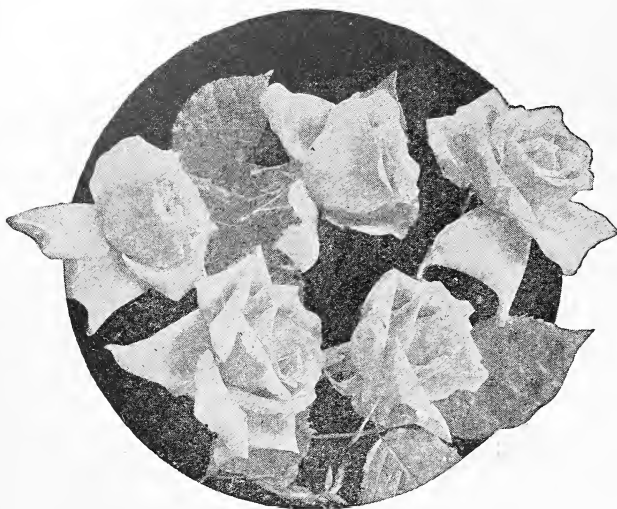
Nova Zembla—White, full and sweet scented; a sport of Conrad F. Meyer, inheriting all its good qualities.

Paul Neyron—Perhaps the largest of roses; deep, shining rose, full and double; a strong grower and blooms continuously; few thorns.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Large, handsome, fragrant flowers; deep, rich, velvety crimson, shading maroon, sometimes called black.



Rambler Roses give a grand display.



Maman Cochet.

Ulrich Brunner—Cherry red of immense size and globular form; fragrant; blooms freely.

Hardy Ramblers

Price: 25c each, 5 or more at 20c each, except as noted, and are for strong 2 year plants.

Baby Rambler—Is not a climber; see monthly roses.

Climbing American Beauty—Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, but of climbing habit; blooms freely. 35c each.

Crimson Rambler—Rich glowing crimson in large clusters in great profusion; growth strong, rapid; pale green, waxy foliage.

Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful shell pink finally becoming a lovely deep rose; sweet scented; vigorous; blooms freely in clusters.

Excelsa—A very double rambler with large trusses of 30 to 40 intense crimson flowers set in glossy, shining foliage; very free from mildew; vigorous. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Lady Gray—Delicate cherry-pink passing to soft tinted white; fragrant. The effect of soft white flowers, cherry-pink buds and deep green foliage, is charming; a vigorous grower.

Red Dorothy Perkins—See Excelsa.

Thousand Beauties (Tausendschoen)—Soft pink passing through intermediate shades to bright rose or rosy carmine, in bright clusters almost covering the pale green foliage; vigorous.

Violet Blue—Reddish pink becoming reddish-violet or violet blue. Extra strong plants.

White Rambler—White, sometimes tinted blush; fragrant double flowers in clusters.

Yellow Rambler—Sulphur yellow in bud becoming white when fully open; fragrant.

Everblooming or Monthly Roses

Everywhere prized for their ever-blooming qualities, their superb form, beautiful colors and delightful fragrance. The class is indicated by T. for Tea, H. T. for Hybrid Tea, Pol. for Polyantha.

Prices: 30c each, any 5 or more at 25c each. Strong two year plants with a good root system—the kind that give results the first summer and all summer.

Baby Rambler (Pol.)—Its large clusters of brightest crimson flowers almost ride the plant all summer. Valuable indoors and out. Flowers like Crimson Rambler but only grows 18 in. high.

Clothilde Soupert (H. Pol.)—All summer long it produces cluster after cluster of full double, fragrant, finely formed flowers—ivory white shading to a bright rose center.

Etoile de France (H. T.)—A brilliant shade of clear red-crimson velvet; large flowers on long stiff stems, vigorous, and a valuable outdoor rose, sometimes called Crimson Cochet.

Etoile de Lyon (T.)—Deep golden yellow, full, rich flowers; very sweet; a healthy grower, blooming freely early and late.

Helen Gould (H. T.)—Long beautiful buds and full double flowers of a warm, rosy crimson; vigorous and blooms freely.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)—Splendid large buds and superb, full double flowers, delicate creamy white with delightful fragrance.

La France (H. T.)—Silvery rose with pink shades and satin-like petals; large, symmetrical and deliciously fragrant.

Mlle. Franciska Kruger (T.)—A vigorous grower and constant bloomer with long pointed buds; color variable with the season from coppery-yellow to rose; always beautiful.

Pink Maman Cochet (T.)—Buds large, full, elegantly pointed, opening perfectly double; rich rosy pink shaded silvery rose; fragrant; blooms freely; there is no finer pink rose.

White Maman Cochet (T.)—Like the above and equally desirable, but beautiful snowy white, the outer petals often tinted pink, only adding to its beauty.

William R. Smith (T.)—Creamy white with soft blendings of salmon pink, rose pink and blush; long pointed buds; a good grower and blooms freely. Sometimes sold under the name Maiden's Blush and Jeanette Heller.



Irises

PERFECTLY hardy, easy to grow, they will reward you with a lavish wealth of bloom.

Plant lots of Irises for their grand and royal colors and their beauty of form and texture. Mass them on the lawn or among shrubbery. Plant them along walks and drives, and in the herbaceous border. Naturalize them in wild and uncultivated places. Plant them for cut flowers, for which they are very effective. If cut in the bud and allowed to open in the house the colors are brighter. The German Irises precede and bloom with the Peonies, Japanese Irises follow Peonies and precede Hydrangea Hills of Snow.

German Irises

(Fleur de Lis)

The German Irises succeed in partial shade, but produce their best in full sun. They are not particular as to soil—will grow almost anywhere—but do best in a well-drained, rich loam or garden soil, succeeding in quite dry locations. The beauty of their form and texture, shimmering in the sun, with their delicacy and wide range of colors, has given them the name "Orchid of the Garden." They are gaining in popularity with remarkable rapidity.

Six of a kind at the dozen rate; 50 and over at the 100 rate.

Black Prince—Beautiful large flowers of a very deep, rich, velvety royal purple; early; of medium height. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Celeste—Large flowers with pale lavender standing petals, falling petals deeper; fragrant; mid-season; tall. 20c each, \$2 per doz.

Florentina—White with a faint suggestion of lavender; large and fragrant; medium tall; early. 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Harlequin Milanais—Standing petals white, flaked violet; falling petals rich violet reticulated with white; large, fragrant, orchid-like flowers; blooms freely; tall; midseason. 15c each, \$1.25 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

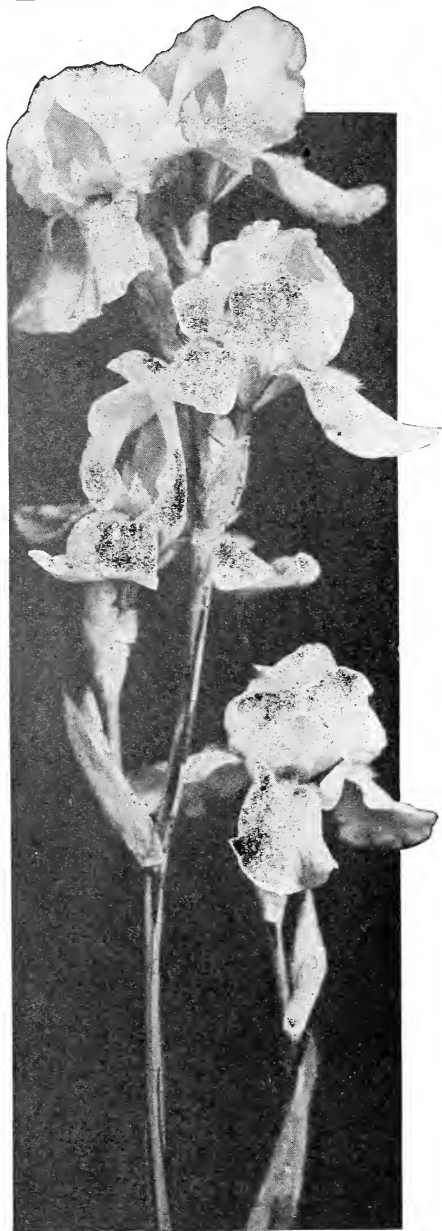
Honorabilis (San Souci)—Standing petals golden yellow, falling petals yellow veined with crimson-brown; one of the brightest yellows; blooms profusely, beginning early and continuing late; fragrant; medium height. 10c each, 70c per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

Madame Chereau—A beautiful flower with peculiarly twisted and crimped petals, white elegantly frilled with violet-blue; one of the tallest; slightly fragrant. 20c each, \$1.80 doz.

Mozart—Standing petals bronze-fawn; falling petals purple-fawn netted white. 10c each, 60c per doz., \$3.00 per 100.

Queen of May—An unusual color; standing petals lilac-pink, falling petals lilac blended in white, the total effect being almost pink; a large, fine, very fragrant flower; midseason; tall. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Pallida Dalmatica—Very large flowers of a fine clear shade of lavender; very tall;



German Irises are easily grown.

fragrant; midseason. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

San Souci—See Honorabilis.

Sappho—Standing petals deep violet blue, falling petals dark velvety royal purple; large, fragrant flowers; tall; early. 15c each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

German Irises—Continued

Speciosa—Standing petals lavender-purple; falling petals dark reddish-purple; fragrant, and blooms very freely; late. 10c each, 70c per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

German Iris to Color—Shades of light blue and yellow. 10c each, 50c per 12, \$3.00 per 100.

Japanese Irises

Foliage tall, narrow and blade-like, stems slender and graceful, with several buds to the stem. They differ from the German Irises in the flatness and size of flower and

breadth of petal. Very large and showy, exquisite combinations of color from snowy-white to deep blue-black, royal purple, etc., often with a gold blotch, and delicate veining.

Japanese Irises should be planted in full sun. Any mellow loam, enriched with thoroughly decayed manure will produce flowers of wondrous size. While they do not demand it to give good results, they reach their highest development if they can be well watered just before and during their blooming period. Water must not stand on the roots during winter.

Prices: Choice mixed colors 20c each, \$2.00 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

Superb Hardy Phlox



Phlox give brilliant summer effects. Strong plants \$1.50 per doz.

BRILLIANT summer effects may be produced with these easily grown hardy perennials. They are especially desirable for their great variety of color—pure white, delicate pinks, salmon, rich reds, crimsons and violet—and many are delightfully fragrant. They are excellent as single specimens or in the mixed border, but the most imposing effects are produced by planting masses of each color, say a half dozen to several dozen of a kind together. A charming border may be produced by beginning with pure white, then white with a pink eye, the lightest shades of pink and gradually working up to the deep reds. Phlox are admirably adapted for cemetery planting. They commence blooming in early summer, and if early, midseason and late varieties are chosen and the flowers cut off as they fade, will bloom quite late. They succeed in almost any position or soil, but give best results in a rich, mellow soil, well prepared. Plant 18 inches to 2 feet apart. After three or four years take them up, divide the clumps, remove any dead portions and replant. A winter mulch of old manure is a great benefit.

Prices: Strong field grown plants 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$11.00 per 100. Any six or more at dozen rate; any 25 for \$2.85. Our selection, good assortment, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$9.00.

Albion—White, faint pink eye; dwarf.

Bacchante—Tyrian rose with crimson-carmine eye; very large; tall.

Beranger—White suffused with pink and a distinct eye; exquisitely marked; early.

Caran d'Ache—Bright carmine rose; a very effective color; medium to tall.

Champs Elysee—An excellent bright rosy magenta; dwarf.

Cross of Honor—Lavender with white cross.

Czarina—A very late white.

Eclaireur—Brilliant rosy magenta; very large florets; tall; late; excellent.

H. O. Wigers—White with aniline red eye.

Independence—An excellent large flowering early pure white; compact truss.

Jeanne d'Arc (Pearl)—Late pure white; tall.

Superb Hardy Phlox—Continued

La Vague—Beautiful rose with deeper eye.

Pantheon—Clear deep pink or rose; mid-season.

Peachblow—Delicate peachblow pink shading to white; large trusses; medium height.

Richard Wallace—Pure white with a violet rose eye; immense panicles of large flowers; tall.

Rheinlinden—Salmon pink, claret red eye.

Rhnystrom—Color resembles Paul Neyron rose.

Rosenburg—Bright reddish violet, red eye; midseason; large.

R. P. Struthers—Cherry red; excellent; midseason.

Siebold—Vermilion red overlaid orange.

Mixed Colors—10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

IN THE dull November days, as the frosts creep into the air and the other flowers show the approach of winter, the bright blossoms of the Chrysanthemums reward us with a new wealth of bloom. They give grace and beauty to the garden when it is destitute of other blossoms, and are valuable as cut flowers, lasting a long time in water. True, their flowers are small compared with the huge Chrysanthemums of the florists, grown in the greenhouse, a single flower to the stem, but this is amply compensated for by their immense number of flowers, their great diversity of color, their rugged constitution and the ease with which they may be grown. The large flowered varieties of the hardy type will give blossoms 2 or 2½ inches across, even larger if disbudded—that is, some of the buds pinched out—and the button type is very symmetrical and has a charm all its own. Both are rapidly gaining in popularity for their decorative effect, and are extensively grown by the florists. In the following descriptions we have given the size of a fully developed flower on a plant that has not been disbudded and the average height they grow here.

Chrysanthemums are easily grown. Any good, rich, well-drained garden soil is suitable. They are quite hardy, but as they root shallow it is advisable to mulch lightly with straw or strawy manure after the ground begins freezing, which is all that is required to bring them safely through the winter. Do not mulch with material that will pack down tight and become soggy when wet. For this reason straw is usually better than leaves. The flowers withstand ordinary frosts, lasting until they become wet and frozen after a rain or snow. They are most effective when planted in masses. After a few years, when they become too thick, divide and replant



Plant Hardy Chrysanthemums this spring and have them blooming this fall. Strong plants 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Prices: Strong plants, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100. Our selection, good assortment of varieties, 50 for \$4.50, 100 for \$8.50. These are not tiny pot plants, but strong field-grown plants, and will give a good display the first fall.

Boston—A good golden bronze, about 1½ to 2 inches across; about 2 ft. high.

Cerise Queen—Cerise; a neat flower 1¼ inches across; grows 20 inches high; blooms freely.

Dawn—Very symmetrical; about 1¼ to 1½ inches across; 22 to 24 inches tall; color difficult to describe—usually called day-break pink.

Ermine—Bright orange scarlet; 1¼ to 1½ inches across; grows about 1½ ft. high.

Golden Queen—An excellent bright yellow; 2 to 3 inches across, 2 ft. high; blooms freely.

King Philip—Deep rose pink of good size; a little more than 2 ft. tall.

Louis Rosney—Lavender becoming white edged; 2 to 2½ inches across, 2½ ft. tall; a good color; blooms freely and rather early.

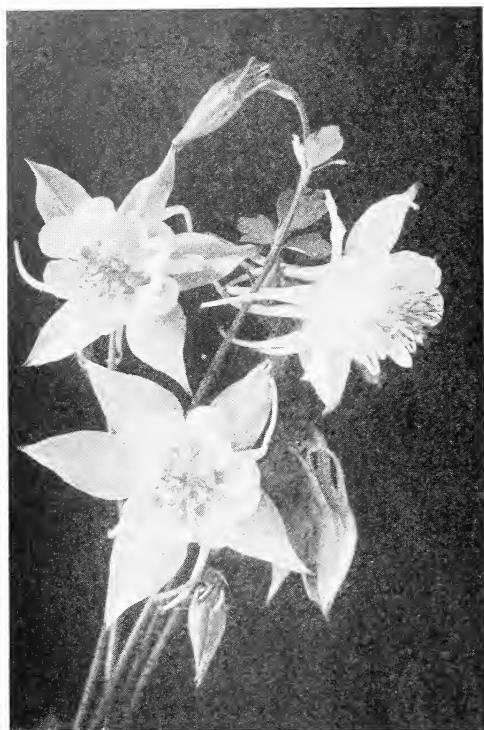
Lula—White, often tinted pink at first; ¾ to 1 inch across, 27 inches tall; late.

Queen Roy—Bronze; ½ to ¾ inch across, 2 ft. tall; rather early; blooms profusely.

Rosea—Deep rose pink, earlier than King Philip; 2 to 2¼ inches across, 28 to 30 inches tall; a good color, good size, and blooms freely.

Waco—Yellow shading to cream, becoming almost pure white; 1½ inches across, 2 ft. tall.

Miscellaneous Hardy Perennials



The graceful spurred flowers of the Columbine.

Prices: Strong field grown plants, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., unless otherwise noted. Six of a kind at dozen rate; 100 rate quoted on application.

MUCH of the charm of the hardy garden lies in the varied and pleasant changes constantly taking place. To the foregoing lists should be added at least a portion of the following, and every day during the growing season will bring something to interest and delight. An abundance of flowers is obtained with very little expenditure of either time or effort. Perennials are so easily grown that with no knowledge of them much pleasure may be had. Their requirements are so simple that almost without instructions a garden lover would give them proper care. Good garden soil, spaded to a depth of one or two feet or more, enriched with *well decayed* manure or bone meal thoroughly mixed with the earth, light stirring of the soil during summer, avoiding going so deep as to disturb the roots; cutting off the dead stems after killing frosts; a light winter mulch, after the ground begins freezing, of stable litter or leaves, removed in the spring and

the finer parts forked into the soil, and you will be amply rewarded in increased vigor and productiveness.

Achille Pearl—Double small white flowers like miniature chrysanthemums, in summer.

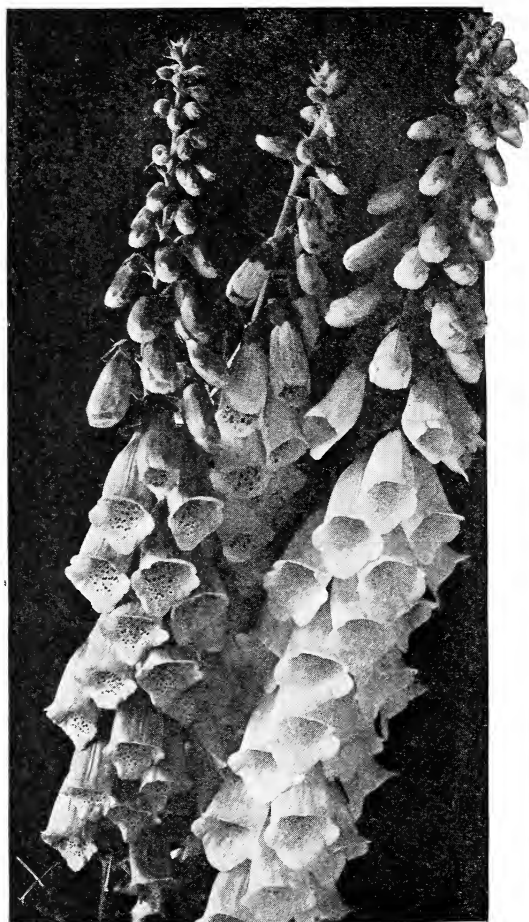
Aquilegia—See Columbine.

Blanket Flower (*Gaillardia grandiflora*)—Flowers 2 or 3 inches across, reddish brown margined yellow; from June till fall.

Bell Flower, Japanese (*Platycodon*)—Beautiful, large, broad, bell-shaped flowers; very effective for border and rockery; white and blue.

Cardinal Flower—Rich fiery cardinal flowers on long spikes in late summer; showy.

Christmas Rose (*Helleborus*)—"There is one real winter flower—the Christmas Rose. This little snow beauty, with its irregularly



In early summer Foxglove is one of the most striking flowers in the garden.



Ten weeks of Shasta Daisies. Strong plants \$1.20 per doz.

Miscellaneous Hardy Perennials—Continued

Prices: Strong field grown plants, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., unless otherwise noted. Six of a kind at dozen rate; 100 rate quoted on application.

cut leaves and splendid white flowers 3 inches across, often blooms in December or January in sheltered places."—*Norman Taylor, in Garden Magazine.* Plant in good soil in a semi-shaded situation. 40c each, 3 for \$1.00.

Chrysanthemums—See page 29.

Columnbine (Aquilegia)—One of the most beautiful and elegant hardy plants, with graceful spurred flowers on long stems in spring and early summer. Easily grown and flourish in sun or partial shade. They work in well with ferns to the north of a house where the morning and evening sun reaches them. Mixed colors.

Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora (Tick-seed)—Desirable for its grace and beauty, its value as a cut flower, and its long season of bloom from June till frost! rich golden yellow flowers about 2 inches across.

Daisy, Shasta—A strong, vigorous plant, bearing a profusion of large, showy daisies, white with golden center, on long stems throughout summer and autumn; easily

grown and excellent as a cut flower and in the border. 12c each, 3 for 30c; \$1.20 doz.

Daisy, Alaska—A variety of Shasta Daisy with extra large flowers in abundance. 20c each.

Delphinium—See Larkspur.

Digitalis—See Foxglove.

Foxglove—When in bloom in early summer their profusion of bell-shaped flowers drooping on tall spikes are one of the most striking things in the flower garden; of easiest culture and thrive in partial shade. Fine strong plants to bloom this summer. White, rose and purple, usually spotted, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz. Mixed colors, 12c each, \$1.20 per doz.

Golden Glow—See Rudbeckia.

Goldenrod—One of the glories of autumn; of easiest culture, thriving in almost any situation and improving under garden cultivation. Selected plants, 10c each, 3 for 25c, \$1.00 per doz.

Helenium Riverton Gem—Of strong growth, 2½ to 3 feet high; old gold suffused with bright terra cotta, changing to wall flower red, from August to October.

Hollyhock—Its tall spikes are very effective in the herbaceous border or among shrubbery. Strong plants to bloom first summer. Double white, pink, red and yel-

Miscellaneous Hardy Perennials—Continued

Prices: Strong field grown plants, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., unless otherwise noted. Six of a kind at dozen rate; 100 rate quoted on application.

low, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz. Single mixed, 10c, each, \$1.00 per doz.

Larkspur (*Delphinium*)—Free flowering border plants of easy culture, producing tall spikes of bloom in June, and at intervals till frost if cut as they fade. Phlox and Larkspur make an excellent combination, as they bloom alternately. **Formosum**, a brilliant yet deep blue with white eye, growing 3 to 4 feet tall. **Belladonna**, unrivaled for persistent blooming, with large spikes of the delightful blue of the skies; grows 2 to 3 feet tall.

Lemon Lily (*Hermerocallis flava*)—One of the hardiest and most delightful perennials and easily grown. Its fragrant, clear yellow lilies, 3 to 4 inches across, on stems 2 feet high, are produced very freely in early summer.

Lily, Orange Day (*Hermerocallis fulva*)—The tawny orange flowers with wavy margins are produced very freely in latter summer on stems 3 to 4 feet tall. Named from the flowers closing at night. Grows luxuriantly in almost any garden soil, in moist places and in partial shade, soon forming large clumps. Blooms well even in dry weather. Single and double, 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

Lily of the Valley—Will thrive in almost any kind of soil and produce its beautiful, modest, fragrant white bells in slender racemes in the out-of-the-way nooks, shady spots and corners where bolder plants would scorn to bloom. Prefers partial shade. Pips, 5c each, 50c per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Marvelous Mallows—Immense flowers, 6 to 10 inches in diameter, in brilliant shades of red, beautiful pinks, blush and white, their great beauty cannot be described. In brilliancy and profusion of bloom they surpass all other summer blooming perennials. Beginning in July, the flowers appear in profusion for six to ten weeks, frequently almost until October's frosts. They grow and bloom during hot, dry weather better than almost any other flower, making bushes 4 to 6, sometimes

8, feet high in a season, according to age. If only two to four stalks are allowed to grow from a plant they will give larger flowers. Perfectly hardy. The one-year plants bloom the first summer, the two and three-year give a grand display. Illustrated in color on back cover.

3 year.....	50c each,	\$4.00 per 10
2 year.....	35c each,	3.00 per 10
1 year.....	25c each,	2.00 per 10
1 year, mixed colors.....	20c each,	1.70 per 10
1 year, mixed colors, mail size,		
by parcel post, prepaid.....	20c each,	1.70 per 10

Phlox—See page 28.

Poppy, Oriental—Cup-shaped flowers, 6 inches or more across, dazzling red and scarlet, on stems 3 to 4 feet high. Mixed colors, 20c each, 3 for 50c, \$1.80 per doz.

Rudbeckia Golden Glow (Summer Chrysanthemum)—Very showy in late summer with its great masses of double yellow chrysanthemum-like flowers on stems 4 to 6 feet tall. Of most robust growth, and succeeds everywhere, withstanding heat,



There's not a dull day in this garden from spring till fall; start one now.

**Miscellaneous Hardy Perennials—Continued**

Prices: Strong field grown plants, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., unless otherwise noted. Six of a kind at dozen rate; 100 rate quoted on application.

cold and drouth. 10c each, 3 for 25c, \$1.00 per doz.

Stoke's Aster; Cornflower Aster—An excellent border or rockery plant of low growth, succeeding in any open, sunny situation; from summer until fall the plants are covered with lavender-blue cornflower-like flowers, 3 to 4 inches across.

Summer Chrysanthemum—See Rudbeckia.

Sweet William—Blooms freely and produces splendid effects in beds or borders with its rich and varied flowers. Mixed colors.

Violet, Sweet Russian—You will have no trouble in growing this variety, as it is of easy culture and the hardiest of violets; deep, rich blue; fragrant; of strong growth. 10c each, 3 for 25c, \$1.00 per doz.

Cannas

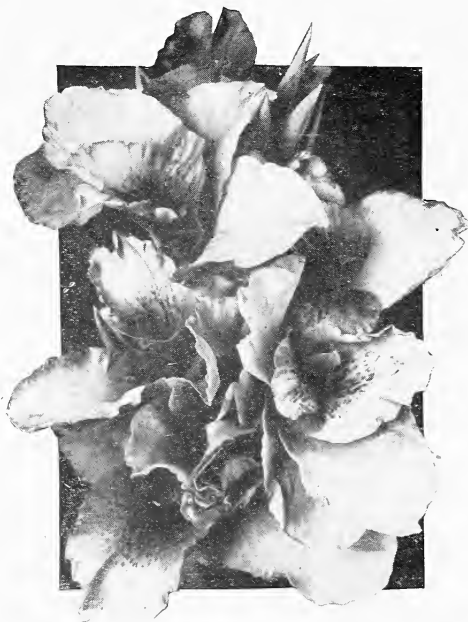
No flower can at such small cost excel Cannas for massing and formal bedding. Their tropical foliage ranges from light and dark green to purplish-bronze, and from early July until fall is surmounted by a profusion of dazzling bloom in shades of red and yellow. Their gaudy flowers are particularly effective against a background of dark green. Excellent results may be secured by scattering Cannas singly or in small groups in the hardy border or among shrubbery. For mass planting the best effect is secured by using large groups of one color. If several kinds are used plant the taller growing varieties in the center or background. The height they usually attain is stated in the description. Their culture is easy and simple. They prefer a warm, friable, rich moist loam. Spade about 2 feet deep, add a liberal amount of well-rotted manure and plant about 2 feet apart. Cannas are tender. After frost store in a cool cellar until spring.

Price, unless otherwise noted, 10c each, 70c per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

Admiral Welland—Orchid flowered; scarlet, broad yellow border; blooms freely; 5 ft.

Allemania—Large orchid-flowers, scarlet with broad yellow border; 4 to 5 ft.

Austria—Immense orchid-flowers 6 to 7 inches across; bright canary yellow, the two lower petals with lighter crimson dots than Burbank; blooms profusely. 60c per doz., \$3.50 per 100.



Burbank Canna.

Burbank—This Canna grows to a height of 5 feet, producing an abundance of gigantic orchid flowers of good texture, a most beautiful rich canary yellow, inner petals with fine crimson spots. 60c per doz., \$3.00 per 100.

King Humbert—Very large orchid flowers, bright orange scarlet streaked with crimson; blooms freely; bronze foliage with purplish-green stripes, thick and leathery; robust; 5 ft. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

Louisiana—A very vigorous grower producing a mass of glossy green foliage edged with a narrow purple border; dazzling scarlet orchid flowers about 7 inches across; 6 ft.

Elephant's Ear—**Caladium Esculentum**

A splendid ornamental foliage plant, very popular for lawn and garden; of rapid growth, becoming 3 to 4 feet high, with immense heart-shaped leaves, often 3 feet long by 2 feet wide; likes rich ground, hot weather and plenty of sun. 15c and 20c each.

Dahlias

A good assortment of white, yellow and various shades of red and pink, quilled, cactus and show types. List of varieties on application.

15c each, \$1.50 per doz., assorted varieties.



*The MARVELOUS
MALLOWS*

THE MARVELOUS MALLOWS—Immense flowers, six to ten inches in diameter, in rich shades of red, beautiful pinks, blush and white, their great beauty cannot be described. In brilliancy of color and profusion of bloom they surpass all other summer-blooming perennials. Each flower has its individual charm, all are beautiful. More fully described and priced on page 32.